MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,425 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

POLICE ARE URGED TO WATCH CLOSELY FOR SPY ACTIVITIES

Also Told to Tighten Air Defense Measures and to Keep Election Campaign Clean

TOJO, YUZAWA SPEAK

Two-Day Conference of Chiefs Will Be Brought to Close Today

The prefectural police chiefs' two-day conference began Friday morning.

At noon, the chiefs attended a luncheon at the Premier's official residence, during which General Tojo spoke of the large role to be played by the Police Force in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

He explained that the manner in which the duties of police are discharged would to a considerable extent affect national unity which is essential to the winning of a final victory in the war.

Referring to the general election to be held on April 30, the Premier told his auditors that it was the desire of the Government to see that the Police Force contributes to the election of a new House of Representatives with the spirit of service to the State which is of paramount importance in these times of emergency.

The local police chiefs met at the Home Ministry at 9 a.m. on Friday.

The proceedings were opened by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa with an address in which he stressed the need for the police to be on their guard against any activities subversive of unity in the nation and to take a keener interest in the strengthening of the air defense of the country as it is dangerous to conclude from the fact that no hostile plane has appeared over Japan Proper that the enemy will not invade the country from the air in the future.

A general discussion on problems regarding air defence followed. Then the local police chiefs left to be the guests of Premier Tojo at luncheon.

The afternoon session, which was opened shortly before 2 p.m. was devoted to discussion of the problem of counteracting espionage and other subversive activities in the country.

Final Session Today

The second and final session will start this morning. It will be a day-long meeting devoted entirely to discussion of details of plans to assure a clean campaign in the April general election and the election of members to the House who are fully qualified to render positive assistance to the Government in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The specific problems which will receive the attention of the local police chiefs today deal with the conduct of the movement for the construction of a new Diet structure to aid in the execution of the war, improvement of the standards of police officers, supervising election campaigns, prevention of election offences, treatment of suspected violators of the Election Law, and control of campaign literature and meetings.

Premier Tojo began his address to local police chiefs by expressing satisfaction with the manner in which the Police Force is approaching the vital problem of maintaining peace and order in the country in these times of emergency.

He declared himself as greatly pleased with the fact that not a single offence of a vicious character against public peace has been reported throughout the country since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The war has just begun," the Premier went on. "We have yet to do the real fighting. The opportunity for you to prove your worth is before you.

"I want you to adopt stringent measures for the control of activities subversive of peace and order under wartime conditions. I expect you to be particularly firm in dealing with persons whose utterance or conduct is considered to be an impediment to the conduct of the war. Presumably there will be an increase in espionage activity in the country as the war progresses. You are expected to be on the strict look out for such activities."

Enemy Is Overawed

Turning to the question of the air defense of the country, he said that the enemy was overawed by Japan's military might.

"The best evidence of this is provided by the fact that not a single hostile plane has appeared over Japan Proper since the start of the War of Greater East Asia," proceeded the Premier.

"This fact, however, will not justify us in concluding that no enemy plane will visit our land in the future. We must be fully prepared to meet air raids.

"There is a special need for the Police Force to exert redoubled efforts to strengthen the air defense of the country. I desire that members of the Police Force show a greater interest in training themselves in the direction of efforts to minimize the damage caused by air raids if any."

The Premier took up the question of the attitude of the police toward the April general election toward the end of his speech.

"The general election is near at

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United States Grabs Dutch West Indies On Flimsy Pretext

Domei

LISBON, March 12.—The United States Government has placed the Dutch West Indies under its "protection" on the ground that the Dutch territories recently have been bombarded by German submarines, it was reported here from Curacao today. Contingents of United States marines now are arriving in Curacao and Aruba islands, in the Dutch West Indies, for the defense of these islands, the report stated.

FASCIST WARPLANES ROUT BRITISH SHIPS

3 Cruisers Damaged in East Mediterranean—Axis Craft Bomb Libya, Malta

Domei

ROME, March 12.—Italian air formations, including torpedo planes, tenaciously pursuing a large British naval formation in the eastern Mediterranean, yesterday afternoon repeatedly attacked the enemy warships and heavily damaged three light cruisers, the High Command announced today.

One of the British cruisers is believed to have been sunk.

Meanwhile, combined Italian and German air units continuing lively assaults against the enemy in Cyrenaica and Malta Island shot down six British planes in aerial combats and set fire to six others on the ground. In the ensuing battle, the communique stated important military establishments were repeatedly blasted.

Santa Lucia Attack Described

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 12.—The High Command of the German armed forces announced that the German submarine, whose success at Santa Lucia was announced in a previous communique, penetrated right into the interior of the harbor of Port Castries, which was protected by breakwaters.

The U-boat selected the two largest of the ships which lay there for its blitz-attack and both were hit by torpedoes. One of them sank immediately, while the foreship was left burning. The other ship capsized, whereupon a further detonation took place and apparently, a cargo of ammunition had blown up.

As the water had a depth of only 30 feet in port, the upper structure of the ships still rose from the water surface, after they had been sunk. Outside the port, the submarine succeeded in sinking a third steamer, which also had a cargo of ammunition on board. When the two ships blew up at the pier, the submarine was machine-gunned from land but this did not disturb its departure.

The successful attack carried out on Santa Lucia Island is new proof of the inventiveness and ability of German submarine commanders, such as had already been witnessed in the operations at Aruba and Curacao and in the Spanish port of Trinidad.

Seas of Operations

The places where recent sinkings occurred convey an impressive picture of the extension of the area of operations of the German submarines. The 17 Allied ships were sunk in the following areas by submarines operating simultaneously: Newfoundland's bank and off Newfoundland, off Halifax, Nova Scotia, which is the hub center for convoys to Britain, off New York, off Delaware Bay, entrance to Philadelphia, off Florida Straits, in the Caribbean Sea, and off British Guiana.

On their way to and from the area of operations on the other side of the ocean, the submarines also encountered objectives in open spaces of the ocean. The hunting grounds of the Nazi submarines stretch across 50 degrees of latitude from the Equator to the northern Atlantic.

Apart from the sinking of merchant ships, the battle against escort-ships was also successful. One patrol-boat and one submarine-chaser were sunk off the Canadian coast. Ships which were sunk include four tankers. Since the first appearance of the German U-boats off the American coast, tankers lost number 50, totaling 385,000 tons.

Since January 24, 1942, the day on which the first success was reported, 115 merchantmen totaling 272,000 tons have been sunk by German submarines in American waters.

In view of this heavy blow given to the Allies, Commander-in-Chief of the United States' Fleet, Admiral Joseph E. King, ordered that publication of names of ships lost must cease immediately in the future, and only messages of general nature are to be issued, size of ships being indicated by such terms as medium-sized or large ships.

Two months of submarine warfare in American waters have, therefore, evoked an order that further losses are to be concealed. This change in American reports indicates an undesired recognition of German submarines.

CONCRETE PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MALAYA FORMED

Definite Plans Created for Increasing Production of Mineral Resources

BANKS TO BE OPENED

Three-Point Policy Calls for Making Region as Self-Sufficient as Possible

Domei

SHONAN CITY, March 13.—Based on the three principles of self-support for the Army, establishment of peace and order, and acquisition of natural resources for national defense purposes, the administrative authorities of the Japanese military forces in Malaya have established a firm administrative policy which was put into effect from yesterday.

The administrative policy which had been enforced by the British for the past century will be gradually reorganized, and in its place a political form based on the traditional culture of Japan will be established.

A general outline of the new administrative policy follows:

Finance: A budget for three months commencing April will be compiled in order that the different provinces under Japanese control may become self-supporting and without having to rely upon Japanese financial aid. Although customs duties have been abolished since the Japanese occupation, plans have been drawn out to cope with the situation.

Industry: The exploitation of the three main resources, bauxite, rubber and tin, will be undertaken by specially appointed companies with the military administrative authorities taking active steps in support of those companies.

The rubber plantations hitherto managed by the Japanese control organization in Malaya will continue to be cultivated under the same organization, which will also take charge of former enemy plantations.

In regard to production, definite plans are being made. A decrease for the time being, however, is expected to be inevitable.

Circulation of Money: Banks will be opened as soon as possible. The currency in circulation at present is the Army scrip and the Straits' dollars.

Traffic: Most emphasis will be placed upon sea traffic. Due to the lack of gasoline for motor cars and the limited transportation by train, motor boats and sailing boats mostly will be used.

MOVEMENTS OF JAPANESE IN BRAZIL NOW RESTRICTED

Police Authorities Order All to Return Identification Cards

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 12.—According to a report today from Sao Paulo, Brazilian police authorities have ceased issuing identification cards to resident Japanese, and at the same time, have ordered all Japanese nationals to return the identification cards which have been issued to them.

Japanese residents who wish to travel in Brazil must get special permits, Brazilian police authorities further announced.

Brazil Confiscates Assets

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 13.—President Getulio Dornelles Vargas of Brazil has ordered confiscation of Axis assets in reprisal for sinking of Brazilian ships by Axis submarines, a Rio de Janeiro report today revealed.

The measure calls for penalizing German, Italian and Japanese assets up to 30 per cent on a sliding scale system.

Axis subjects will be required to guarantee losses suffered by Brazil, according to the report, which adds funds up to $100 will be penalized 10 per cent, up to $1,000 20 per cent and 30 per cent for Axis assets over $1,000.

YAKICHIRO SUMA CONFERS WITH SPANISH MINISTER

Japanese Envoy to Madrid Expected to Meet Ambassador Horikiri Shortly

Domei

MADRID, March 12.—Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister here, who is scheduled to fly to Rome tomorrow to exchange information with Zembei Horikiri, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, this evening conferred with General Ramon Serrano Suner, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for about an hour at the Foreign Office.

Following his visit to Rome, the Japanese Minister will travel to Berlin, Paris and then to Vichy, from where he is expected to return here sometime during the latter part of this month.

NEW BRITAIN HAPPY UNDER KIND RULING OF JAPANESE ARMY

Peace and Order Rapidly Returning; Correspondent Voices Amazement at Change

WAR CAPTIVES COOPERATE

Chinese Merchants Form Special Organization to Help Speedy Reconstruction

Peace is returning to the island of New Britain, reports a correspondent of the Yomiuri who has visited the island for a second time.

The first time he visited the island was when a unit of the Imperial Army effected a landing in the face of heavy enemy fire.

A month had elapsed since the island has fallen into Japanese hands, and the Yomiuri correspondent was taken aback in amazement at the changed conditions when he paid his second visit early this week. He found normalcy returning rapidly to the island which was in such a war-torn state when he left after his first visit.

"All residents of Rabaul, capital of the island of New Britain," says the correspondent, "are extremely pleased with the fact that the island has come under the control of the Imperial Forces.

"There are 750 war prisoners, mostly Australians, taken in the fighting on the island. They are genuinely thankful for the kind treatment accorded them by their Japanese captors. All, excepting a few ranking officers, are voluntarily cooperating with the Japanese in the work of rehabilitating the capital which was in ruin when it was occupied by the Japanese.

Chinese Now Pro-Japanese

"There are many Chinese merchants residing in Rabaul. Prior to the occupation of the island, the Chinese were violently opposed to Japan. They have changed their attitude since, however, and have banded themselves into an organization to maintain order in the capital. The emblem of the National Government of China headed by Wang Ching-wei is in display at their doors.

"The native residents of the island are enthusiastic over Japanese rule, and are eager to make themselves useful to the Army of Occupation. It is customary to see native residents coming in groups to Rabaul with sacks of fruit in the morning. They will not take money for the goods they sell to the Japanese. They make it a point to have their Japanese customers give them rope cigars in exchange for their wares.

"It would seem that the native residents feel a special attachment to the Japanese. In all probability they are pleased with the fact that they too are Asiatics. I was told that on the occasion of Kigensetsu, about 500 of them gathered at a baseball ground in Rabaul and entertained the commander of the Occupation Army with an elaborate program of dancing and singing by native girls.

"Since the island was occupied by the Imperial Forces it has been visited by hostile planes. In each aerial battle victory went to the Japanese.

Enemy Raids Ineffective

"The visits of enemy planes do not in the least hinder the program for rehabilitating the island. The Japanese have established stations where experiments are under way in agricultural work."

The Yomiuri correspondent tells of a note left by a Japanese resident before he was taken by the British authorities to Australia along with other Japanese when the island was threatened by the Imperial Forces.

The note, written deliberately in queer Japanese, was found in a house

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2 Japanese Airmen Plunge Into Enemy Ship In Breath-Taking Encounter Off New Guinea

A breath-taking story of two human bombs of the Imperial Naval Air Units which plunged into an enemy aircraft carrier and set it aflame off New Guinea when the Japanese Air Force spotted a large enemy fleet comprising of aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers which were headed for a certain Japanese base was related to a member of the Naval Intelligence Corps by one of the youthful pilots who took part in the death-defying venture, according to the Yomiuri.

"On February 20," he said, "we received information to the effect that a large enemy fleet comprising aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers was heading for a certain Japanese base. This was the first attempt of the enemy who, out of desperation, planned to launch a big offensive but which eventually ended miserably in failure.

"Flying conditions were very bad on this day and we proceeded toward our objective by avoiding the squalls. We maintained an altitude which permitted us to carry out an attack at any moment.

"As we neared the stipulated position, we noticed many spots resembling enemy planes but when we came still closer, we found that they were not airplanes but enemy shells bursting in the sky.

Spotted Enemy Fleet

"Immediately below the screen of shells, we saw a large enemy fleet made up of several destroyers in the lead, two aircraft carriers, two heavy cruisers at either side of the carriers and a number of light cruisers and destroyers forming the rear. The enemy vessels, in all, numbered 15, and they were following a course that led to a certain Japanese base.

"Maintaining perfect formation, we maneuvered in a circle around the enemy fleet and prepared for an attack when the enemy planes, taking off from the aircraft carriers, came up to challenge us.

"During the terrific dog-fight that ensued, we shot down two enemy craft, but our plane was also set ablaze when an enemy bullet found its mark on our fuel tank. Miraculously, however, the flames were put out by one single spurt of liquid from the fire-extinguisher.

"Catching up with the formation, we downed another enemy fighter, which was attacking our comrades from the rear and prepared again for bombing operations.

"By this time, the firing from the enemy fleet was greatly intensified, all guns on deck including the main battery firing full blast in our direction, and actually a five-mile square around us was turned into a screen of shells.

Dived Toward Carrier

"The commander's plane was hit by an enemy shell. As it was diving toward the sea leaving a streak of black smoke, I noticed that the pilot was trying desperately to change the course of his death-descent so that the plane would head directly for the enemy aircraft carrier. A few seconds later, another plane which was directly behind that of the commander, met the same fate, crashing itself, bombs, crew and all, into the shining deck of the enemy plane carrier.

"Suddenly, I felt a heavy shock and found, a moment later, that our plane was likewise hit by the enemy anti-aircraft gunfire. The plane was fast losing altitude.

"Turning back, I saw that a warrant officer was hurt, blood streaking down his cheek endlessly, but he was sticking fast to his post, discharging his duty perfectly.

"I ordered the pilot to crash into the enemy aircraft carrier. It struck me suddenly, however that all the bombs had already been released, which made me realize that though every member was more than willing to act as a human bomb in crashing into the enemy vessel, the effect would be but negligible without any bombs. The order was cancelled, and the pilot tried desperately to climb.

"Thanks to the sacrifices of the two planes, which destroyed themselves on the enemy aircraft carrier and to the accuracy of our bombers, the floating air base of the enemy was enveloped in flames and it was no longer possible for it to continue in action. Another vessel, a destroyer, was likewise heavily damaged, facing imminent explosion.

"Losing their base with the sinking of the aircraft carrier, the enemy planes persistently stuck on our tail, but after sending one enemy craft after another to destruction, we managed to return to our base with successful war results."

TOJO'S DIET SPEECH HAILED IN GERMANY

Australia and India Urged to Reconsider Attitude Toward Japan

Domei

BERLIN, March 12.—The Diet speech given today by General Hideki Tojo, Japanese Premier, has attracted a great deal of interest in political quarters here, in view of the fact that the speech was made at this juncture when the keen attention of the world is focussed on the next possible activities of the Japanese following the occupation of Rangoon and the complete and unconditional surrender of the Allied forces in the Netherlands East Indies.

Playing up reports of the Diet speech, vernacular papers here this evening made clear their wholehearted support of Japan's policy for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Special attention is paid to the warning given by the Japanese Premier to India and Australia.

Urging Australia and India to fully reconsider their attitude toward Japan for the benefit of their respective people, the local papers predicted that it will be absolutely impossible for the two nations to check Japan's dauntless drives.

FRENCH NATION IRED BY BRITISH ATTACKS

Marshal Petain Condemns Country's Former Ally in His Memorial Address

The recent devilish and absolutely unwarranted bombings of French territory by British planes, with heavy casualties caused among innocent French civilians, have naturally exasperated French opinion deeply and the French people are filled with indignation. The severe attack made by Marshal Petain on Britain in his memorial address at the funeral of the victims is the measure of the rancour and grudge which these British outrages have aroused in the minds of the French people.

In this memorial address, according to German Press reports, Marshal Petain charged Britain with the loss of all human conscience and declared that the illegal and shocking deeds committed by Britain against the people of her erstwhile Ally in perpetrating the terrible massacre would be most strongly condemned by future historians. He set out by tendering profound condolences to the poor victims of the British outrages and expressing deep sympathy to their bereaved families. He said that he could not find adequate words to express the deep sorrow with which the French people were overwhelmed. The spectacle of the horrible destruction caused by the heinous British bombings was too shocking to contemplate. Roads were wrecked and houses were demolished and many children who had been rendered homeless were sent, so to speak, from the cradle to the grave. Even those who escaped the worst fate were left in a very wretched condition by the raid. These tragedies, Marshal Petain declared, moved the French people deeply, whose indignation at Britain's inhumane and illegal actions know no bounds. The British did not scruple to leave the French troops in the war which both nations had fought together, and now two years after that, Britain showed herself entirely lacking in human conscience. Indeed, the illegal deeds committed by France's erstwhile Ally in butchering French people would surely be most strongly condemned by future historians, Marshal Petain bitterly declared.

Proceeding, Marshal Petain said that the victims of the British devilish deeds, who were killed for the honor of Paris when they were returning home after finishing their day's work, doubly deserve gratitude of the French people, for they had paid sacrifices twice in the cause of their country; the first time when France faced a national crisis with her existence seriously menaced and then this time when they met with their tragic death. He avowed his intention to erect at some future date a monument to the memory of soldiers and laborers who sacrificed their lives for the sake of their

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Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

STIMSON ADMITS U.S. MISCALCULATED JAPAN'S STRENGTH

United States Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, admitted that his government had miscalculated the real strength of Japan and attributed the reverses of the Allies to overconfidence.

JAPANESE VICTORIES PLACE CHIANG IN PREDICAMENT

The New York Times correspondent in Chungking reported that the recent Japanese occupation of Rangoon, Malaya, and Borneo have played havoc with Chungking's war finances by cutting off the huge remittances from the Chinese in those areas. He revealed that several million Chinese, including big businessmen, and workers in the oil wells, rubber plantations, and tin mines in the southern areas, had formerly contributed a considerable sum yearly to Chiang Kai-shek's war coffers.

BEER SALES IN AUSTRALIA CUT BY ONE-THIRD

Australians began to feel the pinch of the war, as further restrictions on the economic life of the people were placed by their government.

According to the Minister of Industries, Mr. Dedman, all sales of beer will hereafter be reduced immediately by one-third. Sales of spirituous liquors will also be drastically cut and a ban will be placed on all advertisements on liquors.

JAPANESE NAVY FLIERS BLAST PORT MORESBY IN NEW RAIDS; 16 ENEMY PLANES DEMOLISHED

Military Facilities Pulverized as Harbor City in Southeast New Guinea Again Becomes Target

JAPANESE DESTROYERS SINK BRITISH SHIP

Sixteen enemy planes in hiding at Port Moresby in New Guinea were destroyed and important military establishments there blown up by Japanese Naval Air Units, while one British minesweeper was sunk in the Java Sea by Japanese destroyers, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on March 13 at 3:45 p.m. The communique reads:

"1. Imperial Navy Air Units carried out heavy raids several times on Port Moresby on the island of New Guinea up to March 10 and, besides destroying and setting on fire sixteen enemy planes which were in hiding there, blew up the principal military establishments of the place.

"2. During their operations of clearing the Java Sea of the remnants of the enemy, Japanese destroyers sank one British minesweeper on March 5."

Port Moresby is an important port in British New Guinea, noted for the copper deposits in its vicinity which have been worked for some time. British New Guinea covers an area of about 90,540 square miles. A British protectorate was declared over it in 1884 after the Government of Queensland had annexed the land in 1883. After various changes it was finally organized in 1906 as the Territory of Papua under the governor-general of Australia, with a lieutenant-governor of its own. An executive council of one unofficial and eight official nominees helps the lieutenant-governor and also forms part of the legislative council, which has five additional unofficial nominees. There are eight magisterial districts with a central court at Port Moresby, from which an appeal is possible to the high court of the Commonwealth. Besides Port Moresby, British New Guinea possesses the additional ports of Samarai, Kulumadau and Daru.

AXIS ASSETS IN U.S. PUT UNDER CUSTODY

Present Chairman of Federal Deposit Insurance to Control Foreign Properties

Domei

LISBON, March 13.—Under authority of Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended by the First War Powers Act of 1941, President Roosevelt yesterday by an executive order created the new office of Alien Property Custodian which will possess broad powers over all foreign-owned or foreign-controlled assets in the United States, according to a Washington report reaching here today.

By virtue of the executive order, President Roosevelt reportedly directed, that such assets may be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold, or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

Simultaneously, the President appointed Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as the first chief of the newly created office, the report said.

All foreign-owned or foreign-controlled assets in the United States, it is learned, are estimated to total approximately $7,000,000,000.

INDIANS UNINTERESTED IN CRIPPS' PROPOSALS

Lord Privy Seal Reportedly Sent to Discuss Home Rule Problem With Leaders

Domei

LISBON, March 12.—As Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, was sent to India to negotiate directly with Indian leaders in connection with Indian home rule, the Indian National Congressmen were reported today from New Delhi by John Morris, general manager of the East Asia Bureau of the United Press to have declared that no amount of political bargaining or negotiation at the present critical stage in India's position will bring about a solution of the Indian problem.

The Indian National Congress reportedly has declared that the dispatch of Sir Stafford will accomplish nothing new, and that the survey of Indian affairs for which he was sent, already has been finished.

Such temporizing measures will only serve to delay action on immediate and necessary decisions, the Congress asserted.

Further demands for the division of Muslim and Hindu States to avoid clashes between the two groups probably will be made by Indian political circles, the report concluded.

CHOSEN GOVERNOR CALLS ON PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO

General Minami Expresses Felicitations on Brilliant War Results

General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, now visiting in Tokyo, called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 9:00 o'clock Friday morning.

On behalf of the authorities and people of Chosen, General Minami expressed felicitations on the brilliant war results of the Greater East Asia War.

In the course of the meeting, Governor-General Minami made a detailed report to the Premier on matters under his jurisdiction.

RANGOON CAPTURE DUE TO ENGINEERING CORPS

Men Played Big Role in Making Rafts, Repairing Bridges in Burma Battle of Rivers

Domei

RANGOON, March 13.—Japanese engineer units played a most important role in the recent Burma campaign which preceded the capture of Rangoon, according to competent observers. Characterizing the battle for Burma as a battle of rivers, these experts pointed out that the natural barriers which favored the enemy were overcome only through the exceptional skill of the Japanese technical troops.

Japanese troops had to cross over 10 rivers, including the Salween and the Sittang, in the face of stubborn enemy fire, before reaching the broad plains north of the Burmese capital. All of these rivers rise in the north Indo-China mountain ranges, and flow into the Bay of Martaban.

These natural barriers which the Japanese had to overcome characterized the fighting in the Burma campaign. However, they were nothing before the swift and daring action of the Japanese Forces.

At the Bilin river, Japanese troopers, wearing only loin cloths, and carrying rifles on their backs, succeeded in forcing a crossing, and storming into the enemy positions.

In these operations, however, various technical difficulties which faced these engineers must not be forgotten. It was not an easy task to send trucks and other military armament, as well as troops, across these rivers.

British troops invariably destroyed the bridges behind them in their retreat through Burma, and Japanese engineers had to work day and night to repair them.

FIRST ELECTION LECTURE WILL BE HELD IN TOKYO

Speakers At Hibiya Public Hall Will Include Home Minister Yuzawa

The first of a series of lecture meetings for the purpose of driving home to the public the true significance of the forthcoming elections, will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from one o'clock this afternoon, reports Domei.

Speakers will include Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, Fumio Goto, Chairman of the Central Cooperative Council, and Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the National Service Association.

The lectures are to be held in 12 major cities throughout the country under the sponsorship of the Home and Justice Ministries, the Information Board, the Central League for Model Elections and other local organizations.

U.S. CITIZENS SCOFF AT PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Berlin Press Says American Public Not Likely to Follow Roosevelt to End

The people of the United States will not sanction their President's world domination program, while the rest of the world will endeavor to prevent the spread of U.S. imperialism, says the Berliner Morgenpost. The article, as translated, reads:

Roosevelt's challenge to the world has begun by his attempt to realize his idea of world domination. The people of the United States, however, will not follow their president till the end, and the rest of the world will endeavor to employ everything to prevent the spread of U.S. imperialism.

President Roosevelt, speaking with almost sadistical satisfaction, informed the U.S. Congress that the American soldiers have been now sent all to the battlefronts of the world. Thus he has achieved what responsible American circles have tried to prevent. Never has the war directly affected the United States to such a degree.

A process of transformation has commenced, the end of which will simultaneously see the end of the Western Hemisphere, and spell the doom of the "American way of life." The America which will one day rise from the post-war chaos will hardly resemble the America of the days when the country entered the war.

Things of the Past

The individual freedom of U.S. citizens, the standard of living of which the United States has always been proud— all will be things of the past, as will all those great political conceptions which were created by the master minds of the democratic world. With the entry of the United States into the war, the Monroe Doctrine, and thereby the conception of the "Western Hemisphere," has found an end. Instead of a wise foresight providing for the necessary economic restrictions safeguarding an abundance of supplies for the United States, the new policy calls for stupid interference into the private affairs of other nations.

The heritage of George Washington has been soiled by a man whose ambitious economical designs have stirred up a peace loving nation and have cast it into utter chaos. All this he did under the hypocritical assertion that the people of the United States have the holy mission to battle for "freedom" in all its forms.

This argument has again been brought up by President Roosevelt in his recent speech before Congress. A large and extensive armament program for the coming two years has been drawn up in order to achieve the world-wide four freedoms: Freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from want and fear.

The armament program includes the planned building of 185,000 planes, 120,000 tanks, 55,000 anti-aircraft guns, as well as 18,000,000 tons of shipping. All this is to be achieved within two years. It is to be wondered, how much of Roosevelt's famous four freedoms will be left when almost 200,000 planes darken the light of the sun and bombing and rattling of the hundreds of thousands of guns and tanks blot out the reconciliatory voices paving the way for human understanding and goodwill among nations.

However, apart from the doubtful success of achieving the four freedoms in this manner, further doubt is expressed as to whether the United States will be at all able to achieve their gigantic war aims in time.

Absurdity Seen in Other Symptoms

The absurdity of the conception of a Western Hemisphere is also seen in other symptoms. Slowly but surely, the Latin-American nations are beginning to show a tendency toward independence from the yoke of Washington's dollar policy.

Even though the Pan-American conference will be full of the usual reassuring phrases on the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere, one can safely assume that matters will not be changed from their present status. Also the blaspheming utterances of the President will not suffice to achieve a change of the South American attitude because these nations have already experienced the true motives of the United States policy of world-domination. If Mr. Roosevelt declares that the world is too small to provide sufficient Lebensraum for Hitler and God, then this unheard of blasphemy will clearly reveal to everyone the base propaganda methods of the American President.

The borders of the Western Hemisphere have been eradicated in the literary sense of the word. American land, naval and fighting forces, according to Roosevelt's revelations, will be dispatched not only to the British Isles but also to many different points outside of the Western Hemisphere.

New Britain Happy Under Kind Ruling Of Japanese Army

(Continued From Page 1)

at a point on the southern coast of the island. It ran as follows:

"I take the liberty of addressing this note to your Excellency the commander of the Occupation Army.

"Immediately after Japan declared war on America and Britain, all Japanese residing on this island were detained by the British authorities. A few days ago, I learned of victories scored by Japan in the war. I shouted Banzai. I was eagerly waiting for an opportunity to render services to my country, an opportunity which I felt would come my way when the Japanese Forces started their operations against the island. Imagine my disappointment when I was ordered to be taken to Australia along with my fellow Japanese captives before I could be of any use to my country.

"Incidentally, the defense of the island is far from strong. All American and British residents of this island are combatants. The Chinese residents generally, are hostile toward Japan."

Troops Which Hastened Rangoon's Fall

Onward and onward under the hot broiling sun, the Japanese land forces marched toward Rangoon. The capture of this strategic center in Burma by the Japanese Forces on March 8 was in a large measure due to the unsung helmeted infantrymen who uncomplainingly wade across rivers, walk without boots over boggy, muddy terrain. The temperature in the regions near the equator might be judged from the picture where the sizzling sun can be seen immediately over the heads of the soldiers.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, March 14, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Victory and Diplomacy

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Japan's occupation of Rangoon and landing on New Guinea in the face of enemy resistance have immediately exposed India and Australia to a serious menace. Not only are they exposed to a menace, but the execution of Japan's large scale offensive, if realized, will place the Indian and Pacific Oceans under complete domination of Japan.

Where Japan will strike next defies conjecture. The thought makes the American and British strategists shudder. Judging from the war results realized in the last three months, it can be imagined where the Imperial Forces might strike. There can be no doubt that the future Japanese operations will net many more brilliant results. One thing that must not be lost sight of in this connection is how Japan's foreign policy is developing.

Some people may say this country does not need diplomacy at least for the present, because it is steeped in war, but the fact is otherwise. There is no reason why foreign policy is not necessary, even if the country is engaged in war. Diplomacy must be a dynamic force even in times of war. Take the United States and Britain for example. Their leaders are ever trying to solve their national problems resulting from their successive war reverses with adroit foreign policy. Apart from the success or failure of their policy, it is true these countries are actively and ceaselessly engaged in diplomatic meneuvers. There is no need for Japan to imitate them, but what we want to know is what sort of foreign policy Japan will take at this moment. Before any action is taken against India and Australia, a diplomatic settlement may be a feasible form of approach. Such a policy should not be limited to these countries alone, but can be applied to the Chungking regime and to the Soviet Union, if Japan likes to ensure safety in the northern region.

Persistency marks the diplomacy of the United States and Britain toward the Soviet Union. This attitude of theirs is especially marked at a time when they have gone through bitter experiences in the War of Greater East Asia. Rumors are current that Britain is engineering a plot to induce the United States to take part in the Anglo-Soviet Alliance. The problems facing the United States and Britain are how to prevail upon the Soviet Union to come to their camp or to cause it to resist Japan in hostile action. Of course, they are resorting to all conceivable measures to entice the Soviet Union and are prepared to make considerable sacrifices. It is not believed likely that the Soviet Union will be affected by their tactics, however hard they may try. However, it is not advisable for Japan to overlook what the United States and Britain are doing. Japan must counteract their policy. At any rate, ample room is left for Japan to be active in the diplomatic domain.

The Fate of Holland

KOKUMIN—The Netherlands lost its mainland two years ago. It has now lost its possession in East Asia. Without mainland, without colonial empire, Holland has ceased to exist as a country. This fact will be altered by the existence of the Dutch Government in London. A government with no territory to administer cannot be regarded as such. The verdict of history is stern. History makes no scruples about condemning to death a country which has no power to look after it.

Certainly the Netherlands would have been different from what it is, if it had a few really intelligent men. But the Netherlands is not the only country which regrets that it was not served by men capable of taking a long range view of things. Men at the head of the Dutch Government were utterly incompetent. They lacked the ability to judge world events. The ruin of the Netherlands could have been avoided if there had been a thinking man at the head of the Government before its flight to England.

The ruin of the Netherlands recalls that of Czecho-Slovakia. Behind the collapse of both countries were Jewish influences. The two countries inadvertently allowed themselves to be influenced by elements in the pay of Jews. The Jewish interests entrenched in Amsterdam extended their influence to London, and they were successful in converting the residents of the British capital to Jewish ideas. The same Jewish interests undid the Netherlands. They are to blame for the course of events which has led to the present plight of the Netherlands—a phantom country. Mr. Benes, president of former Czecho-Slovakia, was prominently associated with a company in which Jewish interests were dominant, and was a leader of the International Free Masons.

The people of the Netherlands managed to subsist on the labors of others. Few countries have exploited the residents of their colonies more ruthlessly than the Netherlands. Before they acquired the colonial empire, the Dutch people were industrious and generous. Their luxurious life after their country acquired a colonial empire converted them to Jewish ways of thinking. The collapse of Holland is another warning that countries which are influenced by Jewish ideas will go to the dogs.

Australia Lies Open to Attack

HOCHI—Following closely on the heels of the news of the complete subjugation of the Island of Java, comes the report that Japanese Forces effected landings at Salamaua and Lae, key points in the eastern part of New Guinea, at dawn on March 8. The Island of New Guinea has been the last base left in the enemy's hands in the entire area of the Greater East Asia Sea. It has also been the sole buffer area which sheltered Australia from Japanese attacks. That Japanese Forces have now landed on this island argues that the ABCD encirclement line has been broken to pieces and that Australia has come to figure as the direct objective of Japanese military operations.

New Guinea is the second largest island in the world, though it is very sparsely populated. The hinterland of the island has rich timber, agricultural and stock-farming resources. It is agreed on all hands that the island has inexhaustible resources awaiting exploitation. In the event of its falling completely into Japanese hands, the island will certainly contribute greatly to the establishment of the defense State of Japan and to the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is also self-evident that it will prove a rich source of supply of important materials necessary for the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia. Such being the case, the fact cannot be impugned that occupation of the island by Japan will prove a crippling blow to the enemy camp, no matter how much the enemy might attempt to minimize the effects on him of the loss of the island.

In any case, it is obvious that the occupation of the island by the Japanese will give Australia cause for intense anxiety, for it will mean for Australia the loss of the sole area which has so far served as a shelter from Japanese attacks. Placed in this serious predicament, it is well for Australia to bestow careful consideration on her future course of action. Two alternatives are open to Australia. One is to continue to stand by the United States and Britain and share the fate of the Netherlands East Indies, and the other is to amend her present foolish attitude and save her people from further horrors of war. Everything depends on the decision which will be taken on this crucial point at the present momentous juncture. The responsibility of the authorities of the Australian Government is really very weighty.

There is no room for doubt that Australia is very vulnerable to Japanese attacks. Although the country is so extensive in area, her population is very small. Moreover, it is located very near to New Guinea. If the Japanese Forces will it, they can easily land in that country. Now that she is cut off from all outside aid, Australia should listen to the advice tendered by General Hideki Tojo, the Japanese Premier, and lay down her arms with good grace without delay.

Police Are Urged To Watch Closely For Spy Activities

(Continued from Page 1)

hand," he said. "The election must be perfectly clear. We can have hope of achieving this objective if the police try their utmost to awaken the people to their heavy responsibility of constructing the right sort of Diet structure. Precautionary measures against violation of the Election Law must not be neglected. We desire that the coming election will be conducted in an atmosphere entirely free of the election evils which have characterized elections in the past."

Home Minister's Address

The substance of the Home Minister's address to the assembled police officers was to the following effect:

"In the point of vastness in its scope and loftiness in its object, the current War of Greater East Asia knows no example in history of man, and limitless endeavors of the nation will be required for many years to come to bring about a successful conclusion of the war.

Logically, manifold difficulties should be expected in the livelihood of the people henceforth, and, therefore, it is necessary to pay particularly prudent care and to adopt appropriate and effective measures with respect to matters relevant to the maintenance of public peace. The prefectural police chiefs are asked to give special consideration to the actual living conditions of the people with a view to securing constant stability of public sentiment and to attaining smooth operation of the wartime economy.

"On the other hand, it cannot be gainsaid that any radical schemes, speeches and publications detrimental to the prosecution of the war are absolutely unpermissible. These acts and publications should be thoroughly regulated without fail and loss of time. At the same time, full satisfactory measures must be taken to prevent espionage, propaganda and subversive activities of hostile nations and their agents, so that there may be no room for such activities.

Must Be Prepared

"Thanks to the brilliant victories which have enhanced the military prestige of the Imperial Forces, not a single enemy airplane has yet appeared over Japan Proper, but no unconditional optimism is warranted in this respect hereafter. You are, therefore, asked to direct every possible effort to tighten the air defense structure and to perform effective air defense training and drills, thereby to avoid any hitch during an emergency.

"Regarding regulation of the political campaign during the forthcoming election of members of Parliament, the Police Force should take such measures as to induce the people to closely cooperate with the Government and to accelerate their political awakening, not to speak of the importance of fairness and strictness, in order to prevent offenses which would poison the election and to eradicate those evil factors which have accumulated for the past many years in connection with elections.

"It is, at the same time, essential to adopt effective measures during the election to regulate speeches that are liable to cause leakage of State secrets, discord in national opinion and friction among different sections of the people."

BERLIN-ROME AXIS PIVOT OF NEW ORDER

Continental Unity Is Basis for Lasting Peace; Europe Moves To Join Combination

Transocean

BERLIN, March 12.—The Rome-Berlin Axis has become the center of a new European world order, where nation after nation, grasped by the spirit of unity, is joining the European system, declared the uhr Biatt.

The formation of a new Norwegian Government under the leadership of Minister Viakun Quisling and the conclusion of peace between Norway and Germany mark a new epoch in this development, stated the Berlin Periodical. At the same time one may observe how the nations partaking in the New Europe or those still outside react to the new developments in Europe.

There is little wonder that from Switzerland and, above all, from Sweden unfriendly and critical opinions are expressed to this latest step undertaken by Norway. These nations still react as unassimilated bodies in the European combination without having grasped the inner law of the new European world.

However, the more it becomes apparent that the European system, born through pain and privations, offers to every one of its members advantages in the economic, political and cultural fields, the stronger the desire becomes toward active and cooperative participation.

Desire for Union

Thus to an ever-increasing degree the influx from all parts of the European sphere is spurred by the desire toward a union, from the north, from the General Government (Formerly Poland), France, Bohemia and Moravia as well as from the Balkans.

Recently the new Czech Minister of Education, Moravec, in a speech drew attention to this fact and pointed out that the Czech people have come to the realization that they should be full-fledged members of the Greater German Reich.

The idea of an unified Europe is brought out in an interview during the course of which Moravec expressed the opinion that the Czechs today already instinctively feel that their adherance to the Greater German Reich is determined by their geo-political position. Norway as well as Bohemia and Moravia maintain different relationship to Europe. However the growing popularity of the idea of a unified Europe, due to the military successes which safeguard the prospects for a happy future in the economical as well as cultural and social fields prepares the way for a new era.

Factor for Peace Is Unity

Finally there is another factor which adds toward strengthening of the will in the various nations to unite, based on the knowledge that a unified Europe will be of determining importance when terms for a fair and lasting peace are set up.

Then, when a United Europe has arisen, there will be no nation on the whole earth, no empire nor a "Dollar Imperialism," in a position to harm the vital interests of Europe in such a devastating manner as was in 1918.

French Nation Ired By British Attacks

(Continued From Page 1)

country, so as to keep the French people reminded constantly of their sterling loyalty and patriotism.

Notorious for Bad Faith

Britain is notorious for her acts of international bad faith. She fought side by side with France in the first World War, but acted falsely toward France once the War was over. Of this British breach of international good faith Clemenceau's autobiography "Grandeur de la Victoire et Miseres de la Guerre" gives one illuminating story. In the year following the conclusion of the first World War, the story goes, M. Clemenceau, the then French Premier, visited England in compliance with a British invitation to have a degree conferred on him by Oxford University. During his stay in London on this visit, M. Clemenceau saw Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister at the time, and took Britain to task for her policy of causing discord between nations. He complained that once the war was over, Britain turned her back entirely on France, her best comrade-in-arms during the war. In response, Lloyd George simply stated that that was Britain's traditional policy.

As Lloyd George himself admitted, Britain's traditional policy is, not to promote accord between nations, but to keep nations at logger-heads. This offers a striking contrast with the policy of Japan, who, as is well-known, stands for the co-existence and co-prosperity of nations. Meeting with reverses at every turn in the War of Greater East Asia, Britain is desperately praying for the aid of God, but her prayers cannot be granted, seeing that her policy runs counter to the teachings of Christianity, whose tenet is universal love. It is no wonder that the country who betrays the precepts of God should suffer defeat and that the countries which prefer to side with such a faithless country should crumble down one after another.

INDIANS LEAVING CALCUTTA

514,000 Residents Evacuate City for Hinterland

Domei

BERLIN, March 13.—According to an Indian announcement reported by the German News Agency, 514,000 Calcutta residents of the city's 2,100,000 persons had evacuated Calcutta by railway by the end of February as a result of repeated advices that all residents who have no important reasons for remaining remove to the hinterland.

Mistreated Filipinos in Bataan Trenches Wait Chance to Flee as Battle Continues

"A fierce battle is still being fought between the Japanese Forces and the Combined American-Filipino Army on the front in the Bataan Peninsula," reported three Nichi Nichi correspondents, who recently visited the foremost front. The report, received here on Thursday follows:

"Under the pale rays of the moon, we climbed rugged mountains and arrived at the foremost front. The commander greeted us saying, 'Oh! welcome. I never dreamed that correspondents would come to this dangerous front.'

"A soldier hailed us from the trench. He had been a former Nichi Nichi employe, who had been working in the business department. We passed the night in the trench together with the soldiers.

"Suddenly, we were awakened by the thunderous explosions of enemy gunfire. The enemy discharges hundreds of shells at dawn and dusk regularly every day.

"After taking our breakfast from the lids of mess-tins, we started for No-Man's-Land. 'Ahoy!' A call was heard from a bush under our eyes. It was the foremost trench. As we descended, two Filipino soldiers were witnessed coming down from the hill opposite. They came with water canteens to get water from the stream running between the hills. The Japanese soldiers sprang out of the trench and, running to the Filipinos, captured them instantly.

"Toward noon, we lunched on canned meat. After lunch, the soldiers collected the empty cans and bottles and put them in boxes. They are leading inconvenient lives in the trench not more than a few score of meters from the enemy position, with their lives threatened by death every moment, yet they are thoughtful enough to collect and store the used cans and bottles.

"We were told that, according to the information obtained from the prisoners, troubles often arise between the American and Filipino soldiers in the enemy camp. The Americans have ample provisions, yet they will not allow the Filipinos to eat anything other than gruel, and that, only one portion a day.

"A few days ago, the Filipino soldiers rose in riot and had a fierce struggle with the Americans, finally resulting in some 50 Filipinos and 17 Americans being wounded.

"In the end, the commander issued leaves to the Filipino soldiers to go to Manila. When the prisoners were told that Manila had been occupied by the Japanese long ago, they were surprised and utterly nonplussed.

"The following morning a young Filipino woman was brought to our position. According to her account, the native soldiers, stationed at the foremost line of the enemy, are fed with gruel only once a day. Such being the treatment, they are merely watching for the opportunity of fleeing from the line."

CHURCHILL DRAGGING F.D.R. IN INDIA ISSUE

Crafty Premier Proposes U.S. Head Issue Manifesto Like Wilson's 14 Points

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, March 12.—President Roosevelt should take a hand in the Indian debate and issue a manifesto for India of the same type as the 14 points by the late President Woodrow Wilson. This proposal was made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill last Saturday in the Cabinet session during the discussion of the Indian question, according to a report featured by the Allgemeen Handelsblad. In this connection, the paper featured the following report:

Prime Minister Churchill had submitted a plan to the Cabinet during the discussion of the Indian question last Saturday in order to bring about some practical results although even by such a plan, the interior opposition of the Cabinet about the Indian question could not be overcome.

The plan provided for the inclusion of Mr. Roosevelt in the Indian problem and bestowing quite an important role upon the American President in settling this burning question.

In this respect, Mr. Churchill proposed a Roosevelt manifesto of the kind issued by the late President Wilson about the first World War. This manifesto would give a certain guarantee to India for its future after the war, instead of liberties to be granted immediately.

Mr. Churchill hoped that if the American President would give his word, this would be a sufficient guarantee to satisfy India at least for the duration of the war.

The paper held that Mr. Churchill in concocting this scheme was thus looking for a way out of the dilemma caused by different propositions, such as advanced by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, who had requested measures which would give India equal rights now, although this proposal had met with a bitter opposition by Mr. Churchill.

If the Indians would take the word of the American President for granted and trust in such promises made, Mr. Cripps' demands would have been met while the British Government at the same time would not be compelled now to make far-reaching promises to the Indians.

Meanwhile, the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, which is close to the Wilhelmstrasse, commented on this subject by saying the people of India are conscious of the many breaches of promises made by England and they realize that the British are merely forced by their great plight to make once more false offers to the Indian people and, thus, cause the Indians to help their own oppressors, which would finally prolong their oppression into eternity.

The paper declared that true Indian leaders and above all Subhas Chandra Bose, have, however, declined any and all compromise and requested the Indian people to wait for an opportune moment, to use the hour of opportunity when it comes, in order to liberate itself from the British tyranny. This manifesto by Mr. Bose alone is an instrument pointing to the way for India's independence.

AXIS FORCES REPEL ATTACK BY SOVIETS

U.S.S.R. Supply Dumps, Harbor Facilities in Sebastopol and Kerch Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, March 12.—Soviet forces attacked German troops in several sectors of the eastern front yesterday but were all repulsed by German counter-attacks and suffered heavy casualties, the High Command announced today.

The 17th infantry regiment attacked and annihilated a superior Soviet force which was making preparations for an attack against German forces, the communique said.

Meanwhile, the German air force was said to have cooperated with German land troops, bombing Soviet supply dumps and harbor facilities at Sebastopol and Kerch.

In the eastern Mediterranean, German pursuit plane formations scored a direct hit on a British cruiser yesterday, while German submarines torpedoed another British cruiser, heavily damaging the vessel, stated the communique.

German speed boats were said to have attacked a strong British convoy in the English Channel, sinking two ships, totaling 5,000 tons.

German pursuit planes bombed and severely damaged a medium-size merchant ship off Scotland, the communique said.

PROGRAM OF DANCES GIVEN FOR GERMANS

Presentation by Famous Tachibana Ballet School Proves Highly Entertaining

The twofold purpose of stressing Japanese-German cultural friendship and of introducing one side of Japan's original culture to German residents here, was successfully served through a program of classical Japanese dances presented by the Tachibana Ballet School under the auspices of the Japanese-German Cultural Association, Friday evening, at the Nihonbashi Club. The presentation was a great success, as probably the largest turnout of German residents ever witnessed at a cultural affair in Tokyo packed the hall and applauded each number on the interesting program.

Five classical Japanese dances were staged by members of the Tachibana school, one of the oldest existing Japanese dancing schools which traces its origin back to the first half of the seventeenth century. Beautiful Japanese costumes, were used in all of the numbers, with the accompaniment of Japanese singers and players of the Kineya and Mochizuki schools. The dances were presented in their traditional forms with some alterations to bring out the characteristics of the dancing technique of the Tachibana school.

The program opened with "Rokudan", a dance based on one of the oldest and best known pieces of "absolute" Japanese music, for instruments, composed by Yatsuhashi Kengyo. The next number was a comic dance, "Kagura-Uta", originally conceived as an entertaining dance for religious festivals.

A romance inspired by the Japanese wood-block printing art of Ukiyoe, called "Oshichi-Kichisa", which was given in the middle of the program, was perhaps the number which held the greatest appeal to the audience. The story accompanying this dance, which is sung by the Japanese musicians on the right side of the stage, was written by Shoyo Tsubouchi, the famous translator of Shakespeare's works into Japanese.

"Sagimusume," a symbolic dance which was popular on the Kabuki stage in Yedo about a century ago, was the only solo dance of the evening. "Renjishi," one of several famous lion dances of the Japanese theater, brought the program to a brilliant conclusion.

The performances fully served the aim of familiarizing the German audience with some of the peculiarities of Japanese dancing. It was also appreciated as a friendly gesture that the full program and explanations were printed in German. The explanations greatly helped the spectators to grasp the action on the stage and to appreciate the ideas expressed in the movements of the dancers.

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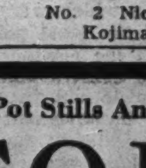

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ANGLO-SAXON BLAME FOR WAR CHARGED

Berlin Journal Sets Out Causes Of World Catastrophe, States Case for Axis Powers

Transocean

BERLIN, March 12.—In forceful language the Berlin journal, Der Montag, sets forth the reasons for the catastrophic upheaval which the world is experiencing today. The answers to the question, "Why this war?" is given in a frank, outspoken editorial.

This great war that has engulfed the earth, declares Der Montag, already has lost its early perspective. There are many who have forgotten how it ever began. The background of the conflict has been submerged by the tide of momentous events; and in the foreground are the gigantic battles of masses of men and tanks and planes. The smell of death is everywhere, and the struggle for existence and survival has made many people forget for the time being the whys and wherefore of this new World War. But someday the people will ask for an accounting. Some governments will be able to give their people a satisfactory answer to the question of "Why are we fighting this war." Those governments will survive, and the people will back them to victory. In other nations, the governments' reply will not be satisfactory, and the people will disown their leaders and elect new ones who will lead them back to the path of peace. Those are the nations who will lose this war.

This is a war primarily between Germany, Japan and Italy on the one side, and Britain and the United States on the other. What answers can these governments give their people when the inevitable question comes up?

Germany's Reasons

Why is Germany at war? Germany is at war with Britain and the United States not because Germany coveted British or American territory nor because Germany made any demands infringing on the rights or interests of the British and American people. Germany is at war because she sought the recovery of a small part of her lost territories, because she needed living space in the literal sense of the term. Germany is at war because England would have denied her rightful place on the European continent. Germany is at war because England declared war, and it was a question of fight or surrender.

It is important to remember that the war in Europe started over the question of Danzig and the Polish Corridor. England declared war because Germany wanted the return of Danzig and the creation of a corridor through Poland in order to join the dismembered segments of the Reich. England was not threatened. No demands had been made on Britain. But an arrogant British Government insisted on dictating to Europe, and because the British thought they could strangle Germany without much effort, they went to war.

Germany is at war with the United States because President Franklin D. Roosevelt would consider no other alternative. He sent the United States Navy into a shooting war with Germany without the formality of declaring war. Germany is at war because Roosevelt said in October, 1940, "The only peace possible with Hitler is a peace that comes from his complete surrender!" Germany is at war with the United States because in February, 1941, President Roosevelt declared, "We are committed to the proposition that principles of morality and considerations for our own security will never permit us to acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers." Germany is at war because on May 27, 1941, the President proclaimed, "We insist on the vital importance of wiping Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used as a base for an attack against America". And the President later said that the safety of Soviet Russia was essential to the security of the United States. He said Africa was essential to the security of the United States.

He said China was essential to the security of the United States and French Indo-China and the Middle East and Europe, and of course, England. The whole world was essential to the security of the United States. Therefore, Hitlerism must be wiped out from the face of the globe. The President insisted on that. And there is Chancellor Adolf Hitler's reply to the people of America. That is why Germany is at war.

Italy's Position

Italy's position is much the same. Here, too, was a nation denied the right of existence, except under such terms and concessions dictated by London and Washington. Dared Italy to ask Britain to make amends for the betrayal of trust at the Treaty of Versailles? "Such crass impudence must be punished," said England. "Let the Italians starve!" Italy had fought for Britain in the first World War and had gotten nothing from Britain's victory. Since it was clear that Italy could not be inveigled into fighting for Britain again, dismiss her claims, was England's declaration and make war on her if she insists on her right. So England went to war against Italy. And, of course, in Roosevelt's mind, he who wars on Britain sins against America.

Why Japan Is at War

And Japan! Why is Japan at war? Because she violated American and British rights? Because she transgressed on British and American possessions? Because she demanded concessions from the so-called democracies? No! The war in the Pacific started only last July when Japan and France signed an agreement for the joint protection of French Indo-China, which belongs neither to England nor the United States. Yet, because of that, Roosevelt and Churchill declared an open economic war against Japan. They froze credits, strangled Japanese trades, placed embargo on shipments of vital raw materials to the Island Empire. And they said they would continue doing so until Japan would come to terms—to the Roosevelt-Churchill terms, terms which would have meant permanent subservience to the whims and fancies of Washington and London. Faced with the choice of ignominious surrender, economic chaos or a fight for existence and honor, Japan elected to fight. There was no other course. That, briefly, is the Japanese Government's answer.

And what can Churchill or Roosevelt tell their people? Let us take Mr. Churchill first. He still is talking about freedom, independence, democracy and Christianity, and, of course, about honoring Britain's pledges. But what a farce! Honoring pledges is something the British Government never has and never will consider doing. Broken pledges are the milestones in the history of British imperialism. From the day that the first British warship set out for foreign conquests, the British have built their policy on deceit and chicanery and betrayal. Freedom, independence and democracy! For whom?

Churchill's Answer

"For the whole world," says Mr. Churchill. But what about the British Empire? Why not start there? For everyone knows that less than 10 per cent of the entire population of the British Empire have even a semblance of freedom and democracy. But, no! The four freedoms and the so-called Atlantic Charter do not apply to Britain's slaves, charged the Berlin newspaper. Someday the British people will awaken to the fact that their government dragged them into a war to preserve the privileges of the 60 ruling families of Britain. And when they start asking questions, Churchill will not be able to give a satisfactory reply notwithstanding his well-known oratorical magic.

And finally, Roosevelt, the would-be dictator of world policy, the man who sought and obtained a third term in the White House on a platform of peace, and when that third term had been secured, he deliberately set out to plunge America into war to save the British Empire. He will have the hardest time finding answers; for every campaign pledge is an indictment, and every move since his re-election a further bit of evidence of his betrayal of the American people. Compare his speeches before and after election day, and you have the case against Roosevelt. Remember his dedication of America's entire resources to the destruction of the Axis, his shoot at sight orders, his blacklist, his slanders, insults and provocations, his idle boasting; his tireless meddling, his insistent dictating to the world—when the time comes for an accounting. Roosevelt will have the hardest time. His crime perhaps, is greater than Churchill's.

Untold Hardships Suffered By Japanese In N.E.I. Bared

PATHETIC TALE OF CRUEL TREATMENT TOLD BY RESCUED NATIONALS: ALL THOSE IMPRISONED NOW FREED

Domei

BANDOENG, March 12.—The headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Java announced at 9 p.m. today that all Japanese nationals confined in the Netherlands East Indies have been rescued with the liberation on March 9 of 165 Japanese, of which 107 are women and children, at Lambangan, a small island just off Tjilatjap.

Cruelties Are Told

A pathetic tale of untold harships and cruel treament in the Dutch prison camps suffered by the Japanese citizens, who had been captured by the Dutch simultaneously with the outbreak of war on December 8, and their remarkable escape after three months of privations paralleling the experiences of the Count of Monte Cristo, was revealed in the report of three Asahi correspondents from Bandoeng on March 11. The report follows:

With the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies it became possible to rescue the 1,200 Japanese prisoners, who were reportedly imprisoned in the town of Galu, 60 kilometers south of Bandoeng.

The Dutch Governor-General A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborg, Stachouwer however, confessed that on January 13 he had sent the prisoners to Australia. They had been put on board a ship at Chilachap, but after that their whereabouts had become unknown, and he did not know where they were, except that they ought to be in Australia. Neither did he know what sort of treatment they were being subjected to.

During the afternoon of March 10, however, the Consulate-General at Bandoeng was thrown into an upheaval by the arrival of 10 Japanese, clad in rags, and in the last stages of exhaustion. They were part of the 1,200 prisoners, who had been sent to Australia, but had managed to escape, and they had rushed to the Consulate in a truck.

The 10 men were Shigekichi Azumi, manager of the Sumatra branch of the Nomura East Indies Plantation Corporation; Denichi Nishino, proprietor of the Sumbawa Garage; Ryoichi Nakano, a member of the Menado Japanese Consulate; Hosei Shimai, of the Flores Marine Products Company; Gunzo Seiryo, of the Flores Sub-Marine Industries; Kogoro Dozo and his son Kiyoshi, of Javakedah; Tsuyu Nagata of Batang; Takeo Suzuki; and Masanori Fukumitsu.

Dutch Called Beasts

They had suffered indescribable insults and hardships at the hands of the Dutch, who, outwardly professing to be a just people, have shown themselves, by their treatment of the Japanese prisoners, to be nothing more than beasts in human form.

Below is the account given by Mr. Azumi, who had made such a miraculous return after being shot in the chest by the Dutch.

"I went to see all my employes off at Sumatra, and returned by plane to Batavia. That was on December 7. I stayed at the Gesindez Hotel.

"The next morning, somebody knocked at the door of my room and a police officer appeared.

"He told me that he would be much obliged if I would go with him to the police station. There was some slight matter he wished to inquire into and the police would not keep me for more than three hours.

"I suspected nothing, for I did not know that war had broken out. I therefore followed him, dressed only in my usual attire of shirt and shorts.

"When I arrived at the police station, I was at once thrown into jail. After two hours I was taken out, and forced to the railway station at the point of a pistol.

"There I saw about 180 other Japanese whom I knew well. They, too, were guarded by the police. Onlookers were chattering excitedly, and pointing to us, they would say, 'Jap, Jap.'

"'It has broken out at last,' some of the prisoners told me 'Be prepared for the worst.'

"Among the prisoners were four or five old women.

No Water Given

"We were pushed into the train like a herd of cattle, and warned that if we looked out of the windows, we would be shot to death. They did not give us a single drop of water during the whole of the day, in spite of the heat. By sundown, we had arrived at our destination and we were handed over to the Dutch army at Skabmin.

"Our prison camp was a barrack surrounded by double rows of barbed wire. A wire rope was stretched about five meters within the barbed wire fences, and we were told that if we walked up to the rope we would be shot. Fifty soldiers paraded up and down, their rifles pointed at us.

"Our meals consisted of one plate of almost uneatable rice, and one cup of coffee. At night, we had to sleep on bare wooden boards, clad just as we were.

"The place was on a highland, and the air was freezingly cold at night. Within five days of our arrival there, there was not a single man among us who had not impaired his health.

"Later, some pro-Japanese Javanese and Chinese prisoners were brought in, and they had to share the same bed and board with us. From these new arrivals, we learned of the Japanese victories at Hawaii, and of the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. We wept for joy, even amidst our privations.

"On December 13, we were again packed into a military train, and sent to Galu, 50 kilometers south of Bandoeng.

Served Uneatable Food

"The conditions there were worse than at the first place, and our food became practically uneatable. The authorities put us in a separate prison from that of the Javanese and the Chinese, for they did not wish to let us learn the progress of the war.

"The other prisoners, however, managed to tell us, by means of prearranged words which had no meaning to those who did not know the code, various reports about the battles being fought in the Southwest Pacific, which they had learned from the soldiers.

"The successes of the Japanese troops were so glorious that we went almost mad with joy. About January 5, a rumor reached us that the Japanese Forces had defeated the Dutch Army, and we forgot all our hardships and privations, the polluted air in our prison, our sickness, the rotten food, and the cruel treatment we received from the Dutch, in the expectation that our rescuers would arrive almost any day.

"On January 9, about 50 of us, marching four deep, and escorted by a strong guard consisting of Dutch and Amboinese soldiers passed through the town through crowds of Dutchmen, who heaped insults upon us as we passed. The soldiers took us to the railway station.

"Somehow a rumor spread that we were going on board a ship. We at once thought that we were being sent back to Japan, and the thought made us stand erect, although we looked and felt like scarecrows.

"I was walking in the fore of the column, the fourth man from the lead in the left bank. Suddenly the man behind me began to whistle the 'March of the Faithful Horse.' Several other men joined in.

"The Amboinese soldiers at once turned round and shouted at them to stop. The Dutch soldiers in the lead turned round also. But they did not shout. They fired their guns instead. I was wounded in the firing that ensued.

Shot by Dutch

"When I regained consciousness I found myself in a room in the Galu Hospital. The bullet had passed through my right lung. I stayed at the hospital for a month before I could be up and doing.

"On February 12, I was put into a train loaded with Dutch soldiers, who were fleeing from Bandoeng to Surabaya, and taken to the Naue Police Station, about 40 kilometers north from Bandoeng.

"'I smell a Jap somewhere around,' the soldiers mocked me on the way. 'Don't you fear, we are not going to allow a single Jap to land on Java.'

"At Naue, I was joined by 14 other Japanese prisoners. There were also about 150 Dutch Nazis, who had been caught. Among them was a doctor, who very kindly did what he could for my wound.

"The Nazis were allowed to listen to the radio, and they told me, to my pleasant surprise, that Singapore had fallen.

"The other Japanese prisoners had failed to catch the boat that was to take them to Australia, and they had been sent from police station to police station all over the country. Sometimes they had been sealed up in covered wagons, sometimes blindfolded, or bound with ropes, sometimes forced to walk for miles over hilly country with a pistol nudging them behind their ribs, and sometimes forced to sleep on cold concrete floors for more than a month.

"Indeed, they had suffered more than I.

"On March 1, 10 of us, including a youth of 16, were packed into a military train again, but due to a collision, we were sent down and confined at Tasikumalaya, and the next day we were sent to Skabmin, the original place where I had been confined.

Threatened With Death

"On the way, we were threatened with death by the Dutch soldiers, but the Menado non-commissioned officer in charge guarded us and saved us from their violence.

"From the train, we managed to catch a glimpse of the Japanese airplanes battling with the Dutch air force in the sky over Bandoeng and other places. Unconsciously, our pent-up, feelings found expression in shouts of 'Banzai.'

"As a result our treatment when we arrived at our destination was extremely bad.

"But the natives, who had before called us 'Jap' now changed the term for 'Tuan,' which means 'Mister' or 'Boss.' They would often tells us reports of the Japanese victories secretly.

"When the Japanese took Buitenzorg, the Dutch soldiers threw their arms away and fled, and from the following day our guard consisted only of Javanese soldiers.

Rescued by Japanese

"The confinement was a confinement in name only for the Javanese were opposed to the Dutch and on March 10, I was released.

"They supplied us with a truck and at Chandjul, we met the Japanese soldiers for the first time. We were overwhelmed with emotion.

"The soldiers shouted at us, asking us if we were Japanese. We must have looked like some strange beings from another world.

"Mr. Mori's son and Mr. Nishino's wife are still in Naue, and the authorities have promised to rescue them soon.

"Mr. Nagata had married an Indonesian, and for that reason had not been sent to Australia. According to her, the Japanese in Surabaya had been employed as coolies, and 179 of them had been sent to Chilachap. However, due to lack of food, one of them had died. His widow and two children had been sent to Menado. Another man she knew, Masao Yamada, had been sent to Australia, although he was suffering from some virulent disease."

COMMERCIAL PACT SIGNED

Italy and Turkey Agree to Exchange Goods

Transocean

ISTANBUL, March 1—The Italian-Turkish trade pact concluded in Ankara on Friday provides for an exchange of goods worth 2,750,000 Turkish pounds, it was reported here last night.

Turkey will deliver to Italy raw materials and agricultural products, such as oil and eggs, for which she wlli receive in return industrial products of various kinds, such as automobile spare parts, hats, cardboard paper and cigaret paper.

NEW MONETARY CURRENCY CIRCULATING IN UKRAINIA

Notes to Be Covered by Real Estate Placed Under Control Of Regional Bank

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 11.—With the establishment of the Ukrainian Central Note Issuing Bank by special decree and the introduction of an independent Karbovanetz currency, steps have been taken toward creating a special Ukrainian monetary district, according to comments made by competent German quarters on Wednesday, in connection with the new currency measures previously reported. Karbovanetz will be coupled with the Reichsmark, but will act as an independent currency. New Karbovanetz notes issued will be covered by real estate in Ukraine, which was placed under the control of the Central Note Issuing Bank. Karbovanetz is the Ukrainian designation for the rouble.

YOUTH BODIES TO MERGE

Norway Decides to Consolidate All Organizations

Transocean

OSLO, February 26.—The Norwegian Department of the Interior has issued a decree uniting all Norwegian youth organizations into one organization that is to be supervised by the Norwegian Department of Culture and Public Enlightenment.

The decree holds good for all youth organizations in urban as well as in rural Norwegian districts. The main task of the new organization is the promotion of cultural matters.

FRENCH PRESS HITS RECORD OF GAMELIN

Sharply Criticizes Former Commander-in-Chief With Trial Going on

D.N.B.

VICHY, March 10.—The silence which is being observed during the trial of Riom by General Maurice Gamelin, former Allied Generalissimo, gives some of the French papers the occasion of sharply criticizing the former French Commander-in-Chief.

The article by Leon Bailby in the periodical, Alerta, is particularly interesting in this connection. He describes the evasive diplomatic answer of General Gamelin at the meeting of the Supreme Council of War on August 23, 1939, as pitiful. On the occasion, he said that France was prepared militarily on the condition that Italy's absolute neutrality could be guaranteed.

"For five years, General Gamelin was the great military chief of France's defense," the writer states, "and in this capacity, he had a good chance to get sufficient information of the state of affairs of our neighbors.

"As far as Italy was concerned, he knew that when she remained neutral, 30 French divisions could be employed elsewhere. But what did he do during these five years? For instance, what did he do to support the Pierre Laval Cabinet, which tried a rapprochement with Italy at a moment when England demanded the maximum of sanctions against Italy."

Continuing Mr. Bailby asked, "What measures did he take to advise a moderation to the Sarraut-Flandin Government toward Italy? What were his actions during the days of Leon Blum, Camille Chautemps and Edoward Daladier, who systematically pursued a policy of estrangement toward Italy?"

What should one think of a man like General Gamelin, Mr. Bailby asks, who eight days before the outbreak of the war still entertained the hope that there was a possibility of coming to a friendly understanding with Italy.

He furthermore describes as careless General Gamelin's expectation that the Poles would be able to offer an honorable resistance until at least during spring 1940. Moreover, he said General Gamelin ought to have known that the Poles possessed 40 splendid cavalry regiments but no tanks.

All this escaped the vigilance of the then French generalissimo, the writer concludes, and he also did not know whether, Winston Churchill or Neville Chamberlain would act in the course of the war in accordance with the interests of France.

ITALY OBSERVES MASS FOR LATE DUKE OF AOSTA

Similar Services Held at Sofia, Budapest and Athens for Italian Hero

Stefani

ROME, March 11.—A solemn mass for the late Duke of Aosta, ex-Viceroy of Ethiopia, and former Commander of the Italian forces in East Africa, who passed away of sickness at Nairobi on March 3 was held today in the Royal Church in the presence of King Emperor Victor Emmanuel III and the Royal Princes.

In Sofia, similar services were observed for the late Duke by King Boris III of Bulgaria and the Queen, Princes of the Blood, Premier Bogdan Filoff, and the diplomatic corps.

In Budapest, the apostolic nuncio celebrated a solemn mass for the late Italian hero. The mass was attended by the Regent of Hungary, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, high officials of the Hungarian Government and the diplomatic corps.

In Athens, the Premier, high ranking officials of the Greek Government together with the Italian and German commanders held a mass for the deceased.

VAUNTED U.S. 'SEA-OTTER' FAILS ALL EXPECTATIONS

Had Been Hailed by America And Britain as Solution to Shipping Problems

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—The much heralded "Sea-Otter," which was to be the solution of Anglo-American shipping troubles, has proved a complete flop, according to reports received here from Washington, D.C.

The United States Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, had to announce yesterday that the Sea-Otter vessels—cargo ships built of very light material and propelled by motorcar engines, on which such high hopes had been pinned, have proved unsatisfactory for high sea purposes, chiefly due to the necessity of considerably strengthening the vessels and constructing a longer shaft than was thought necessary, involving four times the cost estimated orginally.

The trials of the "Sea-Otter" also revealed that the steering gear was cracking, as well as bad stability.

Designers are now said to be working on a revision of the plans for a restricted use of the vessel.

Women Interned in P.I. Jungle Rescued—Experience Hardships and Humiliation

A group of Japanese women and their little children, about 30 in all, was recently rescued from internment in a jungle about 17 kilometers west of Zamboanga, on the southwestern tip of Mindanao Island. The internees during their three months' restrained life suffered hardships and humiliation at the hands of the enemy soldiers stationed there.

It was not only from the regular enemies that they suffered maltreatment, but also from the native Molo tribesmen of the district, who incessantly threatened the interned. Their experiences as related to newspapermen at the time of their rescue by a landing unit of the Imperial Navy reported from Zamboanga, Tuesday, are as follows:

At noon on December 8 of last year, a group of Filipino soldiers suddenly ordered them to get into several motor-trucks that had been brought. The women, together with their little ones, were almost dragged onto the vehicles. From a certain locality in Mindanao, where these women had lived, they were taken to a nearby police station. The police carried their examination to such limits that despite the fact that they were dealing with women, they made no scruples is ordering clothes to be taken off.

Then the captives, accompanied with their crying youngsters, were taken to the southwestern tip of the island and ordered to stay there under watch together with other Japanese women and children brought from divergent localities in the same island. The Filipino gendarmes who guarded the victims assumed as contemptible an attitude as they possibly could take under the influence of their American masters.

The majority of these women, because their money had nearly all been seized by the police, had a very hard time in obtaining food from the native inhabitants. However, the little children behaved quite well when they were hungry, as admiringly attested to by some of the women.

In addition to the hunger, the interned had another danger, far more malicious in nature. They harbored the constant fear of being attacked by the ferocious natured molo tribesmen. Not only did these tribesmen refuse to sell anything to the interned Japanese, but they would often turn so dangerous as to plan the wholesale massacre of the women and children.

Once the internees gave up all hope of living when they learned that the barbarians were preparing a night attack upon them. Night came and all the gendarmes keeping watch over them ran away somewhere. The war cry of the tribesmen was heard in the neighborhood and all the interned, even to a little tot of three years, armed themselves with whatever they could lay their hands on for weapons. At the last moment, the attack was driven back by a trick played by a young man, formerly in the service of one of the prisoned women, who happened to visit the place with some presents to his former employer.

The interned, before they were saved by a Japanese landing unit on March 2, saw Japanese warplanes flying high over them several times, but they could not succeed in attracting the attention of the fliers. When they saw one of the planes on New Year's day some women said it was a good omen and that they would be rescued before long.

"At about 3 o'clock on March 2," Mrs. Ishida, one of the internees said with much emotion, "some of us saw a flag of the Imperial Navy waving in a jungle close to our living quarters. Then an encouraging voice was heard shouting from among the brushwood: 'Are there any Japanese there?' We felt as if stunned with joy."

"The rescue had come at last," she explained, "and then all of a sudden every woman and child, as if mad with joy, dashed toward the Japanese sailors and clung to them with tears in their eyes. I remember I could not utter a single word for a while. . . We heard that our husbands had been interned somewhere about five kilometers from here. I am sure they will all be rescued in no time."

ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT IN ITALY SHOWS INCREASE

Generation Now 600% Greater Than When Duce First Came Into Power

Transocean

ROME, March 10.—Italy's generation of electric power has increased by 600 per cent since the Dutch came into power, it is stated in a report made by the Minister of Public Works on the occasion of a reception of the directorates of Italian power plants by the Duce.

The first stage of a program for increasing the generation of electric power which was put into effect in 1938 will be concluded in 1942, this report stated.

During this period the generation of power was increased by 5,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

The second stage which aims at a further increase of 5,000,000 kilowatt-hours is to be completed by 1944. When part of the program reserved for the years 1946 and 1947 has been completed, Italy's generation of electric power will be increased to 30,000,000 kilowatt-hours. This will make it possible to expend the industrialization of central and southern Italy.

UKRAINE FARMERS HAPPY

Efficient Workers to Be Given More Land for Tilling

D.N.B.

LUCK, March, 11.—The Reichs-Commissar for the Ukraine has issued an ordinance providing that all those farmers who in the past have proved their efficiency, will receive more land for tilling. They are, moreover, to own in future their homestead and tract land allotted thereto.

Preparatory administrative work will be finished soon, so that already the deeds this spring can be handed over to the new owners. It is also intended to increase during the coming fall the land of those cooperatives which during 1942 distinguish themselves by outstanding achievements.

MENACE OF COMMUNISM MOUNTING IN ENGLAND

Lisbon Paper Expresses Fear Over Infiltration of Bolshevism in Britain

Transocean

LISBON, February 25.—"The Bolshevist menace in England"—this is the headline which the Lisbon newspaper D'ario de Mania had on an article pointing to the danger of Bolshevist infiltration into English society.

This danger, according to the paper which is close to the Portuguese Government, is steadily increasing.

It is pointed out that Karl Marx had said that London was a citadel of capitalism and that immediately after this fort is conquered the victory of Communism in Europe would be an easy matter.

In order to show the sentiments in England, the Lisbon paper cites passages from the leading English Catholic Weekly Review, which sharply protests against increasing Communist propaganda in England and which declared: "It is high time that a clear distinction be made between our Russian ally who is entitled to our assistance and Marxian Communism which is and always will remain our deadly enemy."

SHIPS FOR BRITISH ARMY TO BE REDUCED BY EGYPT

Step Taken in Order to Assure Deliveries of Supplies for Civilian Use

Transocean

ANKARA, March 3.—Supply transports for the British armed forces in Egypt will in future be curtailed following representations made by the Egyptian Government. Such a step is necessary in order to make room for deliveries vitally necessary to Egyptian economic life and the civilian population.

The Egyptian railway administration has also been compelled to curtail service on the various lines in view of the dilapidated condition of its rolling-stock. The wear and tear of the past two years have been considerably larger then in peacetime while repairs or the obtaining of substitute materials are practically out of the question. Although the railway administration has appropriated Egyptian £2 000,000 for the purchase of new rolling-stock, this does not solve the problem in any way.

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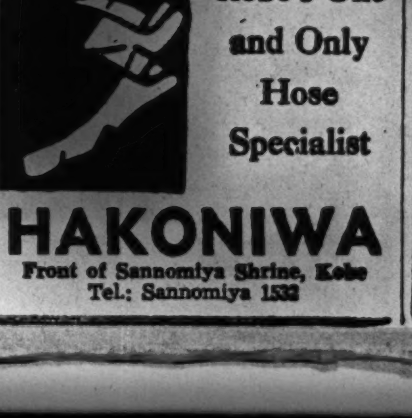

New Cultural Program For East Asia Outlined

The world at present is divided into several groups of nations pitted against one another for inevitable reasons. The timely appearance of Wang Ching-wei's regime in China, therefore, deserves our heartfelt congratulations, for it means the formation of a great sphere of influence in East Asia through the perfect cooperation among Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, producing a far reaching effect in preventing the downfall of the Orient, states Tokuji Tamura, L.L.D., in an article "Eastern Versus Western Civilization."

Japan, Manchoukuo and China are required to cooperate in military, political, economic, social and many other fields of international activities.

First of all, we may consider the cultural inter-fusion among Japan, Japan, Manchoukuo, and China as an effective method of promoting their civilizations. Recently, opinions are gaining influence in those countries urging the necessity to execute the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia at the same time for the cultural inter-fusion among the three countries.

The cultural inter-fusion among Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, besides promoting the civilizations of the three countries, will be available as a means of increasing friendship among the three countries through the creation of a better mutual understanding. The civilizations of three countries are common to one another in regard to their Oriental characteristics, and are, therefore, accessible to any of them. So, it is natural that opinions are gaining ground in those countries urging the inter-dissemination of their civilizations.

The cultural inter-fusion among the three countries only for such reasons as given above, however, cannot produce a great and far-reaching effect. The cultural inter-permeation among the three countries must be conducted with a view to elevating their civilizations to a point above those of all other nations in the world. Otherwise, Japan, Manchoukuo, and China will be obliged respectively to approach other nations for their advancement in civilization. The discovery of a method of elevating the civilizations of the three countries to a point above those of all other nations is of paramount importance.

Judging from the abilities manifested by the three nations, especially by the Japanese, up to the present it cannot be very difficult for them to elevate their civilizations to the same level as those of the Western nations. But it requires their extraordinary efforts to rise above other nations in respect to civilization. In order to beat the Western nations in this connection, Japan, Manchoukuo, and China must exercise strenuous efforts to create a new civilization in the field left untouched by the Occidental countries. The success of the three Asiatic powers stated above is highly desirable, for it will facilitate further development of the universal civilization. The only question which we are confronted with is whether or not we can realize our purpose in view.

In order to realize our goal, it is essential that we should adjust and properly arrange our intellectual activities, wherein our civilization finds its birth. Mental activities of mankind involves, (1) Meditation, which gives rise to religions, (2) Contemplation, which gives rise to the arts, and (3) Consideration, which gives rise to sciences.

The civilization of mankind has found its expression in the religions and arts of the Cabinet and in the sciences of the Occident. This is due to the fact that the Western people have a stronger inclination to consider, or gaze thoughtfully at all things, while the Oriental people have a natural inclination to contemplate, or mediate on, all things they come across. The religions, art, and sciences are all indispensable to the healthy development of mankind. But, we cannot deny the fact that a nation representing the religious or artificial civilization cannot face the offensive of a nation representing the scientific civilization in the struggle for existence, as plainly told by the Eastern invasion by the Western Powers in the pass.

In the foregoing lines, I stated that Meditation gives rise to religions, Contemplation to arts, and Consideration to sciences. This means, in other words, that Consideration is detrimental to our progress in arts and religions, while Mediation and Contemplation are harmful to the scientific development of mankind. In their attempt to elevate the Oriental civilization to a higher level than that of the Occident, the peoples of Japan, Manchuokuo, and China are required to pay special attention to this conspicuous fact. They must exercise far greater efforts than heretofore to accelerate their progress in their scientific civilization.

Consideration, which is the father of science, is conducted sometimes as intuition and sometimes as cognition, both of which are indispensable for the creation of perfect sciences. Consideration minus cognition produces inaccuracy and consideration minus intuition gives rise to our misjudgment of the general situation. Western people attach greater importance to cognition, while the people of the East mainly rely on their intuition. This is the reason why the Western nations are accurate in their scientific studies, while they often fail to realize the general situations. In the meantime, the nations of the Orient are quick at grasping the general situation, while they are rather inaccurate in their scientific studies.

Therefore, in order to beat the Western nations in scientific studies, the nations of the East must not only use their faculty of cognition in the same way as the peoples of the West, but also discover a new and better method of percieving things. It is very strange that no efforts have been exercised in this respect.

The sciences of the Occident, in spite of their apparent development, are still under the influence of semantics and historical conception which always follow an irrational course. Therefore, if the peoples of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China strive to construct their sciences on the foundation of a logical conception, they will experience no serious difficulties in beating the Western nations as far as science goes.

Thus, the sciences of the Orient, if conducted properly, will reach a higher level than those of the Occident. There is another reason why we deem it possible for us to beat the Western nations in scientific activities. In the learned quarters of the Orient, we have a valuable thought,—the thought of oneness between knowing and acting. This means that we are required to embody our knowledge in action, so that we may encourage the acquisition of genuine knowledge and the operation of all genuine knowledge thus acquired. A similar idea or thought exists also in the Occident, where, however, they are required only to make use of their knowledge from the standpoint of a utilitarian. Whereas, in the Orient, we are requested to apply all the knowledge we have acquired in connection with the disposal of any question in view. Here lies the superiority of the Oriental sciences to those of the Occident.

In order to elevate the civilization of the Orient to a higher level than the Occidental civilization, the peoples of Japan, Manchoukuo and China must exercise strenuous efforts along a course consistent with the healthy development of their respective national spirits. In this connection, Japan has a national spirit which we are highly proud of. From days immemorial, Japan has been striving for the promotion of the universal prosperity and the happiness of mankind. This is a remarkable fact. The promotion of the universal prosperity and the happiness of mankind may be regarded as a worthy end of life, and it is good to realize the end of life.

Many scholars of the Occident, however, think that the end of life lies in the pursuit of good, which, they understand, consists of pleasure, happiness, completion, realization of ego, finally failing to understand the truth that the real end of life lies in the promotion of the universal prosperity. This is the reason why the Occidental nations, for all their progress in sciences, religions, and arts, have been unable to promote universal prosperity and the happiness of mankind in any conspicuous manner. It is highly desirable, therefore, that the Japanese nation, in striving to elevate the Oriental civilization, with the cooperation of the Manchoukuo and Chinese peoples, should never lose sight of her splendid national spirit. With the combined efforts of the three nations, it is quite possible to elevate the civilization of the Orient to a higher level than that of the Occident. And it goes without saying that the Oriental civilization constructed on the foundation of the fine national spirit of Japan will produce a far reaching effect in promoting the happiness of all nations in the world, to say nothing of the Asiatic nations.

Radio Program

Saturday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "Japanese Classics and Spirits," by Dr. Shozo Kawano.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Dr. Takeshi Osatake; Poem Recital by Choshiro Ito.

8:00 News; Chamber Music, "Piano Trio in B Flat Major" (Schubert).

10:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk, "Good Use of Time," by Misao Imamura.

11:00 National School Newspaper Hour: "This Week's Events," by Niichi Okamura.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Kaiyo Wind Music Band; Dai Toa Chorus.

1:00 Lecture on "The Completion of The War of Greater East Asia," Relayed from the Hibiya Public Hall: National Ceremony; Address by Mitsumaro Matsumura, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture; Lectures by Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister; Fumio Goto, chairman of the I.R.A.A. Central Council and Lt.-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the I.R.A.A.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Wind Music and Chorus.

6:30 Talk, "America's Wartime Production and Laborers' Problems," by Iwao Ayuzawa.

7:30 National Chorus: "Clouds Over Mountains."

8:00 Nagauta Music; Tokyo Orchestra under the direction of Toroku Takagi.

9:00 News; Naniwabushi "The Song of Construction," by Hideo Umehara.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast from Rome; Lecture by Captain Toyo Mitsunobu, Naval Attache of the Japanese Embassy to Italy; "Italian Folksongs," by the Italian Broadcasting Association Chorus. Music accompaniment by the Trino City Broadcasting Orchestra.

Garden in Nijo Castle

This garden, covering an area of one acre, was designed by Enshu Kobori in 1601. It combines gorgeousness with strength and harmonizes well with the architecture of the Nijo Castle. One-third of the garden is a lake. Numerous fantastic-shaped stones, a few imposing stone lanterns and stone-bridges, each different in size and form, are artistically arranged along the banks of the lake. This is one of the finest "stone-and-water" lakes to be found in Japan.

Japanese Settlement in P. I.

(Continued From Friday)

Ban on Christianity

Meanwhile the Tokugawa Shogunate brought ever-increasing pressure to bear upon the Christians in Japan, and in September, 1914, they sent officials from Yedo (Tokyo) to Nagasaki for the purpose of placing a ban upon Christianity. At the same time some three hundred Christian fathers, missionaries, and believers, who had been segregated at Nagasaki, were banished to Macao and Luzon, including Ukon Takayama and Tokuan Naito. They were put into three boats, two of which sailed from Nagasaki for Macao while the third, captained by Estaban de Acosta, sailed for Luzon with Ukon Takayama, Tokuan Naito, and their families, together with fathers and missionaries of various orders, thirty-three in number and some one hundred Christians, including women banished from Kyoto and Osaka. This vessel sailed from Nagasaki on November 8, 1614. On the journey it was overtaken by a storm, as a result of which some of the passengers fell ill and others died before arriving at Manila on December 21. They were warmly received by the Spanish authorities and Christians.

Ukon Takayama, one of the Japanese Christian leaders, fell ill and died in February the following year, but Tokuan Naito and other Japanese Christians, including some women, who had been banished to Manila by the Shogunate, settled at San Miguel in the suburbs of Manila. A convent was erected for the female members of the new Japanese community.

There is even now, on the north bank of the River Pasig in Manila, a district called San Miguel, but it would seem that the present San Miguel is different from the old one in which the Japanese Christians, when banished from Japan, had settled. There is no record or map extant showing the exact location of the old San Miguel. Ygnacio de Paz, however, in his Description of the Philippine Islands, published in 1658, mentions the existence of a small district of the same name contiguous to Dilao, with a house for the accommodation of Japanese women. Apparently about 1658 San Miguel stood somewhere on the south bank of the River Pasig and very near Dilao.

Over against all this, Martinez de Zuniga, who went over to Manila in 1786 and was engaged in mission work there for more than thirty years, threw considerable light on the sites of the old and new San Miguel. He wrote that Convalecencia Isle stood in midstream on the Manila (Pasig) River and that on the way to the city, there were formerly the villages of Dilao, Parian, San Miguel, and Arroceros on the south bank of the isle. He further stated that the Japanese colony at Dilao was later removed to Santa Ana Road, which was then named Paco, while the Japanese Christian settlement at San Miguel was moved to a district on the opposite bank and re-Christened San Miguel. He added that these removals were rendered necessary by the imminence of war between Spain and England.

It view of the fact that the British occupied Manila in 1762 and that de Zuniga arrived at Manila in 1786, more than twenty years later, it may be assumed that his description is fairly accurate and trustworthy. Apparently the old Dilao had already been removed to Paco about this time, and San Miguel to its present site on the north bank of the Pasig River. His statement that San Miguel adjoined Dilao and Parian tallies with a version given by Ygnacio de Paz. Reference to other old documents and maps corroborates the statement that the old San Miguel was located in this district, extending to both sides with the southern approach to the present Ayala Bridge as its center. The date of the removal of San Miguel from its old site to the new one was given by Felix de Huerta as 1783, while the removal of Dilao from its old location to the new one is given by the same authority as 1762.

Control of Japanese and Chinese

The establishment at San Miguel in 1614 of another Japanese settlement, this time a Christian one, in addition to the old one at Dilao, further added to the population of the Japanese colony in Manila. The following a year, namely 1615, when Governor-General Juan de Silva started on his conquest of the Molucca Islands at the head of fifteen warships, he was followed by five hundred Japanese whom he had engaged to serve as soldiers from among the Japanese colonists in Manila. In February of the year following he engaged a Dutch fleet off Malacca in battle.

In reference to this naval expedition Antonio Bocarro wrote:

> Five hundred Japanese were again engaged at high pay. A Spaniard was appointed their commander to take care of their training. Later, however, these Japanese were banished on land near Singapore on a charge of bad faith. They made their way to Siam and other countries from there. Finally they were returned to Japan.

Governor-General Juan de Silva succeeded in disposing of the Japanese, who had got beyond his control, but in spite of that the population of Japanese emigrants in Manila seemed to be steadily increasing in volume. In 1619, Hernando Rios, in his recommendations anent reforms needed in the Philippines petitioned the King of Spain to refuse residence to Japanese in the Philippines, drawing attention to the tendency to an increase in the population of the Japanese colony, which had already reached 2,000, as well as to the possibility of further rioting among the Japanese residents.

On May 29, 1620, a law was passed by the Governor-General of the Philippines with regard to the control of the Japanese and Chinese residents in the islands. Article I of the enactment reads:

> For defense of Manila, Luzon Island, and other islands of the Philippines, it is well-advised to limit the Chinese colony to less than 5,000 in number. Likewise, it is well-advised not to permit too large a number of Japanese to reside in Manila. Negligence on the part of authorities concerned in taking proper measures for banishing Japanese has resulted in allowing the Japanese colony to exceed 3,000 in number.

It was added, however, that "no harsh treatment shall be accorded the Japanese, because it is necessary to keep up commerce and friendship with Japan."

This enactment clearly shows that the Japanese colony in Manila had increased from a thousand to over three thousand in 1620. The proposed banishment of the Japanese colony, it would appear, was not carried out for some time because the same bill was again passed on December 31, 1622, for the purpose of disposing of the Japanese colony which then comprised over 3,000 souls. Again, a letter sent by a Japanese who had moved from Manila to Batavia in 1623 stated that the Japanese colony in Manila exceeded 3,000.

News of the much-discussed question of the banishment of Japanese residents from Manila was carried to Japan by Japanese merchant vessels returning from that city. As frequently occurs on such occasions, an exaggerated report of the treatment of the Japanese emigrants and trade by the Luzon authorities was spread throughout Japan, so that both the Government and populace of Japan were led to believe that the Luzon authorities had not only banished the whole Japanese colony, but that they had strictly prohibited trade with Japan.

The fact was that the Spanish authorities in the Philippines were desirous of promoting trade with Japan, whereas the Tokugawa Shogunate sacrificed trade with the Philippines for the sake of a rigid suppression of Christianity. For example, in 1623 the Philippine Government dispatched a goodwill mission to the Tokugawa Shogunate, informing it of the enthronement of Philip IV as King of Spain, and proposing to conclude a commercial pact between Japan and the Philippines. The Philippine mission arrived at Satsuma in Kyushu, but in March, 1624, the Shogunate refused to receive the mission on the ground that the Spaniards would propagate Christianity in Japan under the pretext of carrying on trade.

There was an almost complete cessation of communication and trade between the two countries, and, to make matters worse, armed clashes took place between the Spaniards and Japanese on the River Menam in Siam at the end of 1624 and again in 1628. The situation between Japan and the Philippines went from bad to worse until 1630 when the Tokugawa regime instructed Shigemasa Matsukura, feudal lord at Shimabara in Kyushu, to map out a plan to send a punitive expedition to the Philippines. Reports of this caused genuine alarm among the Philippine authorities, with the result that the situation between the two countries was confronted with a definite break down. On the part of the Tokugawa Shogunate, an attempt was made to send an expedition to the Philippines on several occasions, in consequence of which a halt was called to Japanese immigration to the islands while the colony in Manila itself must have dwindled considerably. The four years from 1620 to 1623 inclusive, during which the colony maintained a steady population of 3,000, represented the peak of Japanese immigration to the Philippines.

The Japanese Population

History shows that in May, 1632, some Japanese Christians afflicted with leprosy reached Manila aboard some Japanese vessels, having been deported by the Shogunate. The number of these unfortunates varies according to different documents and records, one version putting the number at a hundred and another at a hundred and fifty. Governor-General Juan Nino de Tavora, in a letter to the King of Spain, puts the number at one hundred and thirty, adding that they arrived at Manila in Japanese ships. The exact number of the vessels bringing these people to Manila is not given, but it may safely be presumed that there were at least two. Further light is shed on the affair by a letter written by Christoval Ferreyra, Christian father at Nagasaki, to the Bishop of Manila, as well as by Nagasakishi, a Japanese history of Nagasaki.

The arrival of these Christians may have added to the population of the Japanese colony in Manila, which since 1624 had been rapidly dwindling, that being the time when the Tokugawa Shogunate rejected the Philippines proposals for the conclusion of a commercial treaty. Shortly after, however, the Shogunate promulgated a decree closing Japan to all foreigners. Also control of communications and trade with foreign countries was tightened little by little every year by the Shogunate, this continuing until the thirteenth year of the Ken-yei era 1636) when the Tokugawa administration ruled that all Japanese who went abroad should be summarily sentenced to death on their return. This rigorous decree must not only have put a temporary end to communication between the oversea Japanese and their home folk, but accelerated the decline of the Japanese town in Manila.

Yet, in spite of this a Japanese who went from Manila to Cambodia in 1637 recorded that the Japanese colony at Manila still numbered some 800 souls, and also that the Japanese residents in Manila lived a segregated life in a special quarter, testifying to the existence of the Japanese town in that city.

The revenue list of the Luzon Government for 1637 also put the Japanese tributes at 218, and in this connection it must be remembered that the inhabitants of the Philippines were laid under tribute by the Manila Government, it being stipulated that the heads of households should each pay his tribute to the Government once a year. Now the Japanese tributes for 1637 being put at 218 may safely be said to represent the number of Japanese households. If each Japanese household had four members on an average, the total Japanese community in Manila with its 218 households would represent 872 members, which would bear out the report of the Japanese in Cambodia who estimated the size of the Japanese colony at Manila as some 800 in 1637. It may be presumed, therefore, that this colony in 1637 numbered some 800.

Recapitulation

It should be noted that the Japanese colony in Manila had reached a population of 1,000 before the advent of the Tokugawa Shogunate, but the outbreak of the San Felipe incident resulted in the banishment of most of the Japanese from the city. Later, however, the Japanese town was rebuilt, and in the eighth year of the Keicho era (1603) the population of the Japanese colony had risen to 500. There was a steady annual increase in this, so that by the eleventh year of the Keicho era (1606) it was trebled. In the second year of the Ghenna era (1616), 500 Japanese residents were deported from Manila, but in spite of this the population continued to grow, until in the fifth year of the Ghenna era (1619) the colony had grown to 2,000 souls, this exceeding 3,000 within the next couple of years. The level of 3,000 was maintained until the ninth year of the Ghenna era (1623), and the prosperity of the Japanese town in Luzon reached its peak in the period from 1620 to 1623, after which it steadily declined. In fourteen years, viz., in the fourteenth year of the Kan-yei era (1637), the Japanese population in Manila had dwindled to 800, this being due to the suspension of communication and trade between Japan and the islands as a result of the energetic suppression of Christianity by the Tokugawa Shogunate. The situation between Japan and the Philippines was further imperilled by frequent friction between the two countries as well as by the closing of Japan to any international intercourse by the Tokugawa authorities in the thirteenth year of the Kan-yei era (1636). Besides this, it is possible that a decrease due to natural causes may have taken place, by the result of deaths as well as by the removal from Manila to other places on the part of the Japanese residents.

According to historical records, a party of Japanese fled from Manila as early as 1619 to join the Dutch fleet, while one Japanese moved to Batavia from Manila by way of Macassar in 1623, and another embarked on a Dutch vessel at Manila the following year.

On the other hand some Japanese Christian fathers and missionaries smuggled themselves out to their home country from Manila on the closing by the Tokugawa regime of the country to foreign commerce. It is easy to imagine how the Japanese town in Manila may have declined with the gradual dying off of the first generation settlers, but information about the Japanese town was brought to Japan from time to time. Ygnacio de Paz, in his Description of the Philippine Islands, published in 1658, also said that the Japanese settled at Dilao in the suburbs of Manila, being segregated from the indigenous people. He added that this town still flourished and that there were some Japanese women living at San Miguel, where the Japanese Christian settlement had been started.

History records that the Japanese residents at Dilao were active in suppressing the native rebellion in conjunction with the Spanish authorities from the end of 1660 to the following spring. Again in 1666 the Bishop of Manila in a report stated that some Japanese still remained in the suburbs of Manila, but the population of the colony at the time must have been insignificant with the town becoming decadent, and more than 40 years had passed since the Tokugawa Shogunate had forbidden communication and trade with the islands in the first year of the Kan-yei era (1626) and 30 years subsequent to the closing of Japan to foreign intercourse by it in the 13 year of the Kan-yei era (1636). The Japanese town may have just managed to hold together through the efforts of the descendants of the first settlers, including half-castes and possibly crews of Japanese vessels which had drifted to the islands.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

tume, masks, etc., you will be surprised at the extraordinary deference which they pay to those paraphernalia of acting. The actor sits on a stool, fully dressed except for the mask, awaiting his cue to appear on the stage. An assistant approaches with a beautiful box which he opens with a reverential gesture, revealing a splendid mask, but before taking it out, he makes a profound bow at it as if he were in the presence of some august personage and then presents it to the actor who receives it with both hands also with a deep bow and proceeds to put it over his face.

Similarly, a great masterpiece in bronze or in painting is often spoken of as if it were a living person. "This honorable person" (kono o-taka sama), as applied to a mere picture or a statuette, may sound strange to an Occidental ear. But to the Japanese it is, or ought to be, no matter for wonder as the Japanese are constantly in the habit of putting honorifics before all things at all valued: "O-kome" (honorable rice), "O-sakana" (reverend fish), "O-Mi-ki" (very reverend wine) in the same way as "Honorable Senators," and "Right Honorable" M.P.'s.

I have read somewhere about the old-fashioned piano once used by Wagner now kept at a certain European museum: a girl tourist from America, being told what it was, stepped up and strummed a few notes on the instrument, but when the late Paderewski visited the museum and the attendant pointed it out to him, suggesting that he should play on it, he answered, "I am not worthy of it."

The "No" player, above referred to, must have felt something of the same sentiment toward the mask which he was privileged to wear, and which probably was made by some famous mask-artist or worn by famous actors before him; or he was silently praying that he might play in a way worthy of the mask or its maker or its previous wearers; so his kowtowing before it was only the spontaneous expression of his inward reverence, and if it must be called idolatry, it certainly is that. But it is always true that

> "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread,"

and the fact that the majority of mankind do not revere a thing of beauty is no reason why it should not be venerated. We have often heard of how a mere bamboo tea-spoon, worth perhaps a penny, sold for thousands, even tens of thousands of Yen, because it was known to have been made by Rikyu, and who would pay so much money unless they believed perhaps unconsciously in the miracle of transubstantiation by virtue of which a little piece of dirty bamboo was changed to some divine living body?

(To Be Continued)

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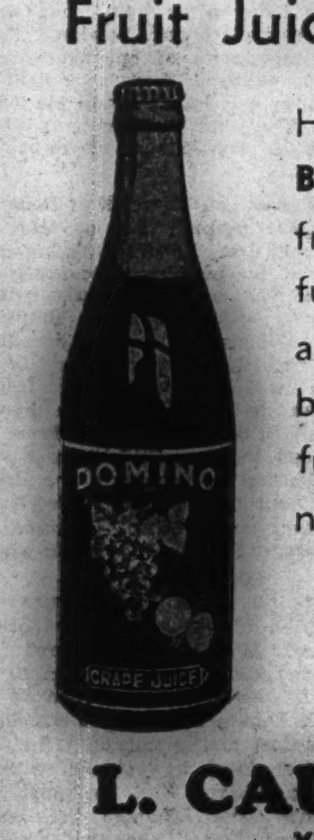

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AUTARCHY IN COTTON SEEN IN FIVE YEARS

Even Without Supply From India, Sphere Likely to Enjoy Self-Sufficiency

GENERAL BOOST PLANNED

Southern Fiber Resources Development Company to Be Established

Even if India should remain outside the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, an autarchic system in the supply of raw cotton will be completed in five years, according to a Chugai special dispatch from Shanghai. China will turn out 3,500,000 piculs of cotton in 1946, while the combined output of French Indo-China, Thailand and the Philippines will be boosted up to 5,-000,000 piculs by that year.

As a result of the successful armed operations on all fronts, says the cable, Japan has already become a have-country, placing under its control the greater part of natural resources in the southern regions. Raw cotton and wool, however, are not found in a significant degree in those areas which have already been occupied by the Imperial Forces. How the current lack of equilibrium between the demand and supply of raw cotton should be adjusted is one of the most important problems confronting the whole of the proposed Co-Prosperity Sphere, opines the Chugai dispatch.

More Self-Supply Wanted

The problem, however, will be settled when successful results are obtained in the raw cotton production increase programs of the North China and Central China Cotton Promotion Associations as well as the Japan Federation of Spinners Associations. At present the raw cotton demand in the Co-Prosperity Sphere totals 8,000,000 piculs, only one third of which is self-supplied. In 1940, for example, Japan produced 697,351 piculs, China 4,785,482 piculs, Thailand 20,000 piculs, Burma 300,000 piculs, Manchoukuo 257,762 piculs, French Indo-China 20,000 piculs, and the Netherlands East Indies, 6,-115,595 piculs.

Among countries engaged in the construction of a new East Asia order and occupied territories, China is the most suitable for cotton-growing. For this reason the North China Cotton Promotion Association was created two years ago as a central agency for improvement in the guality of raw cotton and the expansion of the production in North China. According to the plan drafted by the organization last month, cotton output in North China will swell from 3,000,000 piculs for last year to 3,750,000 piculs in 1942 and to the huge figure of 10,000,000 piculs in 1946. Yearly ¥4,600,000 will be spent for the encouragement of cotton planters.

A similar agency in Central China, the Central China Cotton Promotion Association, is striving toward the accomplishment of the goal of the five-year cotton production increase scheme under which the mark of 1,500,000 piculs will be hit this year and 3,500,-000 piculs by the end of 1946. The total output of China will jump from the present 4,000,000 piculs a year to 13,500,000 piculs five years later.

Fiber Firm for South

In concert with the efforts of the two organizations in China, the Japan Federation of Spinners Associations, the most influential group of cotton industrialists in this country, is now considering the establishment of a Southern Fiber Resources Development Company with a capital of ¥100,000,000 which will be supplied by member firms of the federation. The projected company will be engaged in cotton planting in French Indo-China, Thailand and the Philippines.

In 1936, one year before the outbreak of the China Affair, China produced 14,000,000 piculs of which 13,500,-000 piculs was allotted for domestic consumption and the remaining 500,000 piculs shipped to Japan. The most important producing centers in China were Kiangsu and Hupeh provinces, both of which accounted for 2,500,000 piculs of the total output. Other producing areas included Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, and Hunan provinces with their aggregate production recorded at 1,000,000 piculs in 1936.

The onset of the armed conflict between Japanese Forces and Chiang Kaishek troops played havoc with the cotton plantations in China. The dull situation of the cotton-growing industry was also brought about by reason of the fact that a major part of the plantations was converted into soya bean fields owing to the stoppage of the Manchoukuo supply of the product. Agricultural experts urge that measures should be adopted to increase the soya bean export from Manchoukuo on the one hand and to expand the raw cotton production increase plan on the other, so as to cover all East Asiatic countries.

SPINNING FIRMS MERGE

Paid Up Capital Will Reach ¥92,500,000

Merger negotiation between the Toyo Spinning Company (capital ¥80,576,000 paid up) and the Fukushima Rayon Company (capital ¥14,000,000 with ¥11,-200,000 paid up) having been successfully concluded a provisional agreement was signed on Monday. The project will be submitted for the approval of extraordinary plenary sessions of the contracting companies which will be convened on April 27, according to the Asahi.

Upon the formal merger on August 1 the capital of the Toyo Spinning Company will be increased to ¥92,500,-000 by the new addition amounting to ¥4,974,000 for which 99,480 new shares will be issued. Chemical fiber production capacity of the enlarged company will be raised to 87 tons and 118 tons for rayon and staple fiber respectively.

All Advertisements Except for War Aims Subject to New Tax

By way of heightening war-consciousness, all advertisements except those for the support or comfort of the fighting forces and social welfare work will be taxed as from April 1. The Finance Ministry yesterday promulgated Advertisement Law Enforcement Regulations by Imperial ordinance in order to specify the stipulations of the advertisement tax to be enforced beginning April 1 in accordance with the measure passed by the 79th session of the Diet. The advertisements to be taxed are those on electric poles and the like; those requiring electric installations; on motion picture and theater admission tickets or on tramcar, railway and steamer tickets; on envelopes for admission tickets; on sumo rank list boards and theater and motion picture billboards; on bills and receipts and all those by means of electric illumination. Similarly, advertisements on calendars, price lists, telephone directories, tramcars, railway trains, tourist guides, picture cards, match-boxes, theater or movie-house curtains and other media. The sort of advertisements that will be exempt are those for contributions to the soldiers' or sailors' comfort fund, their families' comfort fund, the war fund, school events, lecture meetings gratis or charging 20 sen or less for admission. In billboard and other big advertisements the rate of tax is ¥2 per tsubo, or about four square yards.

INDUSTRIAL CENTERS SURVEYED BY OKADA

Southern Regions and North China Important to Sphere Development

Importance should be attached to the problem of the distribution of industrial centers in the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere scheme, it was emphasized by Colonel Kikuzaburo Okada, of the Organization Bureau of the War Ministry Friday, in concluding his article entitled, "The War of Greater East Asia and Defense Economic Power" which appeared serially in the Yomiuri.

For the satisfactory prosecution of the current war to be necessarily accompanied by the consumption of vast quantities of materials it is an imperative necessity for this country to conduct the war of economic construction in parallel with armed warfare, states the Colonel. For the realization of the scheme for the economic construction in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, therefore, the problem of the distribution of industrial centers requires particular consideration, further states the Colonel continuing that Japan, Manchoukuo and China should be centers of industries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere when various circumstances are taken into consideration.

Southern Regions Useful

The industrialization of the southern regions should not be given undue attention, asserts the Colonel. However, he admits that tin, aluminum and oil refining industries should be located in the southern regions in addition to the repair industry for transportation, communication and mining facilities, etc.

Referring to North China, the Colonel states that the industrialization of the regions is necessary and inevitable in view of the abundant production of coal. To cite an instance, the steel manufacturing industry requires coal in vast quantities, and the industry will necessarily proper in regions where coal can be obtained in abundance.

The peculiarity of coal fields in North China was called to attention by the Colonel who observes that the coal fields there alone are suited for the mechanization of mining facilities that save labor and make it possible to produce quantities of coal needed for the possible rising demand in future. Thus, North China is destined to occupy an important position as an industrial center in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, along with Japan and Manchoukuo, concludes the Colonel.

CHINESE DOMINATE INDUSTRIES OF F.I.C.

They Monopolize All Fields Of Trade, Cultivation And Fishing

The Chinese resident merchants' position in French Indo-China is dominant in the economy of the French colony, states a recent issue of the Toyo Keizai Shinpo (Japanese edition) in surveying the Chinese activities in the various fields of industries.

The importation of rice amounting to 690,000,000 Francs annually is almost exclusively carried on by the Chinese merchants in Cholon. Thus, French Indo-China is noted as one of the three leading rice-exporting countries along with Thailand and Burma. According to a 1932 census there numbered 75 rice mills in Cholon which are owned by Chinese and there were only three mills owned by French. Besides mills in Cholon the Chinese merchants own mills in Haiphon and other places in the colony.

The cultivation of pepper which occupies an important position in the list of French Indo-China exports is monopolized by the Chinese along with the cultivation of vegetables. Pepper cultivation is carried on chiefly in Cochin China and Annam, while vegetable cultivation is monopolized by Chinese living in suburbs of large cities and in towns.

As to fishery in French Indo-China, Chinese have influence in this field, too. In 1929 they owned 21 fishing villages of their own and had a catch of 5,800 tons of fish in the same year. The native inhabitants are engaged in coastal fishing alone, while the Chinese carry on pelagic fishing, as a result of which their haul amounts to an enormous quantity as compared with that of native fishermen.

In Annam and in the eastern part of Cochin China the Chinese are engaged chiefly in sugar industry. Their plants number some 20 in all—four-fifths of all the sugar factories in French Indo-China. However, the output is negligible still, with sugar export amounting to 1,100 tons in 1938.

The dominating position the Chinese occupy in French Indo-China is also vividly seen in the Chinese population given in the following list (Unit, 1,000):

	Whole population	Chinese population
Cochin China	257	100
Cambodia	96	33
Annam	37	0.6

BIG SUM RESERVED IN HSINKING BUDGET

Administration Takes Steps To Further Establish Self-Support

The high flexibility in State spendings is the most outstanding feature in the Manchoukuo Government budget estimates for the 1942-3 fiscal year which have been fixed at ¥2,470,119,000. A large sum of money was appropriated for special reserves so as to enable the Hsinking administration to take time-serving measures to cope with any eventuality, understands the Kokusei Graph dated March 7.

Importance was attached, in the compilation of the budget, to the smoother supply of national defense materials to Japan and the establishment of a self-supporting structure in daily necessities. A significant part of the State expenditures for the next fiscal year is constituted by those expenses concerning the national defense program, the Second Five-Year Industrial Plan, the bigger production scheme of agricultural, mining, and fuel goods, economic control measures, promotion of people's welfare and adjustment of labor conditions.

General Account Budgets

Out of the total expenditures, ¥823,-400,000 represents general accounts and ¥1,646,719,000 special accounts. Following is the list of the general account budget of each Department for the new fiscal year: (in ¥1,000)

	Revenues	Expenses
Imperial Household		3,060
General Affairs Board	16,034	46,504
Public Peace	545	36,219
People's Welfare	21,248	45,837
Justice	801	14,071
Agriculture	23,722	79,999
Commerce	759,893	114,894
Communications	1,153	62,814
Total	823,400	823,400

In order to cope with the increased budget estimates, the Manchoukuo Government has raised State tax rates by 60 per cent and customs duties by 20 per cent. The higher taxation will bring about ¥380,000,000 of revenues to the Department of Finance in the new fiscal year which shows a gain of 80 per cent above the figure for the 1941-2 fiscal year. The action also aims at the absorption of the floating purchasing power of the nation and the adjustment of the incidence of the taxation. Last year ¥490,000,000 of Government bonds were floated to cover the deficit, but the issuance for the new fiscal year will be curtailed by ¥60,000,000 to ¥430,000,000 with a view to preventing inflation.

Finances Reviewed

Reviewing the public finance of the Hsinking Government since the founding of the Empire ten years ago, the Kokusei Graph says that stress was laid, in the public finance policy, on the strengthening of national defense until 1936. With the following year as turning point, efforts were concentrated on the development of natural resources and industrial reconstruction. The annual figures of State expenditures are given below: (In ¥1,000)

	General accounts	Special accounts
1932	137,957	41,633
1933	170,957	113,840
1934	199,930	210,063
1935	16,080	97,991
1936	220,823	190,163
1937	283,148	656,223
1938	304,555	1,088,572
1939	403,377	1,288,267
1940	573,555	1,927,475
1941	649,220	1,758,176
1942	823,400	1,646,719

JAN. WAGE INDEX SHOWS 0.1% DROP AGAINST DEC.

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Industry Releases Comparative Table

The January wage index number for Tokyo stands at 157.3 (with the 1935 average as 100) according to figures released by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, showing a drop of 0.1 per cent compared with the preceding month, and a rise of 0.9 per cent against the corresponding month of one year ago. In comparison with the preceding month by industries, six industries registered higher indices, including printing and bookbinding by 11 per cent, while a drop was seen in six others including the ceramics by 7.3 per cent. Details are shown in the following table (minus sign denotes fall):

Industry		Jan. 1942	Comp. with Dec. 1941
Textiles	(16 items)	151.2	—0.2%
Metal	(4 items)	144.3	— 0.7
Machinery & tools	(9 items)	132.2	— 6.8
Ceramics	(5 items)	154.8	— 7.3
Chemical	(9 items)	174.4	2.8
Provisions	(7 items)	157.9	8.9
Clothings & accessories	(4 items)	177.6	— 3.0
Timbering & furniture	(4 items)	161.3	— 2.5
Printing & bookbinding.	(2 items)	123.6	11.0
Building construction	(7 items)	176.2	0.9
Day laborer	(4 items)	175.7	0.6
Average	(71 items)	157.3	— 0.1

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	128.4	—3.20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.5	—1.10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.0	—2.70
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.47	— .01
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.65	same

GOOD TRADE BALANCE LONG ENJOYED BY N.Z.

Wide Spaces Waiting to Be Developed Suitable for Agriculture

New Zealand, the earthly Elysium on the southern hemisphere, is not as far away as it used to be three months ago now that the Rising Sun flags are unfurled over New Guinea and other islands in the southern Pacific. One may give a closer look at it.

New Zealand enjoyed close trade relations with Japan before the commencement of the China incident. It is famous for the uninterrupted favorable trade balance it has enjoyed for a number of years in the past, and for its pleasant climate, not unlike that of Japan, never too cold, never too hot, and for the vast space there is waiting to be developed, says the Kokusei Graph, March issue. The two large islands are quite a paradise, and are very sparsely populated, the average being six persons to a square kilometer, so that despite the fact that two-thirds of the area is suitable for agriculture, no more than 3.5 per cent has been touched by human hands. The country has hardly anything that can be called a manufacturing industry.

The principal industry of the islands is animal breeding, mostly cattle and sheep, though some pigs and horses are also raised. Against a population of about 1,600,000, there are as many as 33,000,000 sheep, which makes the main exports of the country consist in animal by-products.

Foreign Trade Favorable

Total foreign trade of New Zealand in 1940 amounted to 122,739,000 pounds, 73,741,000 pounds for exports and 48,-998,000 pounds for imports, showing a favorable balance of 24,743,000 pounds. This greatly exceeds the excess-exports over the preceding year amounting to 8,662,000 pounds, and the record high of 23,000,000 pounds in 1919.

Butter and cheese are the chief sources of the country's income sharing 36 per cent of total exports, followed by wool, 23 per cent; lamb-meat, 15 per cent; and sheep-meat, 4 per cent. Considerable amounts of cow-meat, pig-meat, canned-meat, sausage, beans, skins and hides, coal, lumber and powdered milk are also exported.

The marked improvement in New Zealand's 1940 exports is primarily attributed to brisk British buying of provisions, although rise of the international commodity price level also had its influence.

Principal imports of New Zealand are textiles amounting to 14 per cent of total imports, followed by machinery (12 per cent). The country also imports sugar, tea, automobiles, paper, gasoline and others. Marked increase among imports for 1940, however, is seen in arms and ammunition amounting to 3,019,000 pounds, greater by 2,-218,000 pounds or an increase by 277 per cent over the preceding year, speaking eloquently of the country's great efforts at expanding its defense.

Britain Chief Market

Needless to say the principal customer of New Zealand is Great Britain which bought 87 per cent of total exports, and supplied 47 per cent of total imports of New Zealand. When trade with other parts of the British Empire is added it covers as much as 97 per cent in exports and 78 per cent in imports of the total foreign trade of New Zealand, clearly revealing the degree of dependence on the British Empire. Other customers are the United States, Japan and the Netherlands East Indies.

The leading Japanese imports from New Zealand used to be wool, and Japanese exports to New Zealand cotton and rayon textiles. Trade relations between the two countries, however, has seen a successive decline ever since the commencement of the China incident.

ELECTRIC CONTROL LIFTED

Due to Frequent Rains Power Supply Sufficient

Electric power supply restrictions imposed simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, on branches of industry other than those considered super-urgent, will be lifted by order of the Communications Ministry on and after March 15, according to the Nippon Kogyo, because power output is mounting on account of abundant rainfall.

The super-priority system for the restriction of power supply was applied to guarantee sufficient power supply to vital industries. According to the system, war industry was assured 100 per cent power supply, those designated B-class were required to economize seven per cent, and others designated B2 and C, 15 per cent of their normal consumption.

February, the driest season of the year, has passed without causing any hitch in the wartime industry of the country, and now has come the season of more frequent rainfalls. With a brighter power prospect the industry of the country will be able to go at full swing.

STOCK MART CHEERY UNDER TOJO SPEECH

Share List, However, Reflects Anticipation of News by Traders

The third historic statement on the Greater East Asia War which was made by Premier General Hideki Tojo in the Imperial Diet manifesting Japan's attitude toward Australia and India was well received by dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday. Successful landings of the Imperial Forces on New Guinea also caused a cheerful atmosphere but transactions were less brisk than expected because the news had already been anticipated.

Attention was focused by dealers on the reaction to the Tojo statement on the two British dominions and the way in which the Premier will put into operation what he said in the Diet. Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥131.30 in the morning session and stepped up to ¥131.50 at one time, but later the ware slightly eased. A similar tendency was seen in almost all listed issues on the short-term market.

On the long-term market, attention was drawn to the fact that Japan Mining was up ¥0.10, Nichiman Mining ¥0.20, Japan Steel Tubing ¥0.10, Special Steel Tubing ¥0.30, Daido Steel Works, new, ¥0.40, Japan Soda ¥0.90 and Tokyo Automobiles ¥0.90. Observers had considered that a strong buying sentiment pervaded Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer owing to an indication of improvement in its business, but they were disappointed in this.

Closing quotations of the major wares on the short-term market follow: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥128.40, N.Y.K. ¥104.80, its new ¥90.50, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥97.00 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥91.40.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)		d .3	....	67.3
Do. new (25)		d .5	....	56.0
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.1	d .1	....	156.0
Do. new (25)	98.5	d1.1	98.9	99.7
Teikoku Rayon (50)	103.3	....	103.7	103.8
Do. new (37½)			93.3	93.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.9	d1.5	35.5	35.8
Toyo Rayon, new (50)			75.2	76.0
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	106.0	d1.5	106.8	105.3
Do. new (37½)	91.7	d1.5	92.2	91.3
O. S. K. (50)	97.0	d2.0	97.9	98.0
Do. new (37½)	82.6	d1.5	83.1	96.1
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	81.7	d .4	82.5	82.7
Do. new (25)	53.6	d .6	53.5	54.0
Uraga Dock (50)	86.7	d .5	87.3	87.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	100.7	d .9	101.0	101.7
Hitachi Works (50)	75.0	d .7	73.8	73.9
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)		d .3	....	71.0
Japan Fat (50)	62.7	....	62.9	63.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	106.65	106.65	106.60	106.65
Second 5%	106.55	106.55	106.55	106.55
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	129.1	129.4	128.5	128.4
N. Y. K., old	105.1	105.5	105.0	104.8
N. Y. K., new	91.0	91.5	90.7	90.5
Kanegafuchi Spin.	153.6	154.0	153.0	154.0
Do. new	98.1	98.5	97.9	97.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.8	92.3	91.6	91.4
Osaka Stock, new	70.3	70.6	70.1	69.9
S. M. Railway	69.8	69.8	69.8	69.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hitachi Works	74.9	74.9	74.8	74.9
Japan Steel Tube	73.7	73.7	73.5	73.6
Japan Oil	78.1	78.5	78.0	77.4
Japan Mining	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.8
Manchurian Ind	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2

Oranges Arrive in Tokyo

The capital is flooded with tangerine oranges, the continued flow from producing centers having been observed for the last 10 days, according to the Tokyo Fruit Receivers' Association. Arrivals for the last nine days ending March 9 totaled 115,000 cases each with 250 tangerines, aggregating in all 18,750,000. The Shiodome station is virtually filled to capacity with tangerine cases. No fewer than 10,000 cases arrived on Wednesday. Current brisk tangerine arrivals into the capital is expected to continue for some days to come by local market circles

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 13
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,827,469
Over Issues	127,469
Deposits	580,471
Loans	518,470

The Yasuda Bank, Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
6, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ¥150,000,000
Reserves ....¥ 84,000,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors:
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President and Director:
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Managing Directors:
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Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

Britain Decides to Fine £100 for Act Of Tossing Away Used Paper Handkerchief

For the prevention of waste of paper, Great Britain has been compelled to adopt drastic measures such as fining £100 for an act of casting away used paper handkerchiefs, reports a vernacular. The Anglo-Saxon countries are no longer "have" nations owing to their successive defeats in the war theater of the southwestern Pacific, according to the article which quotes foreign dispatches.

An Havas dispatch to Shanghai from London reads:

"A recent decision taken by the British Government is that anyone who casts away paper handkerchiefs shall be fined £100. The decision was reached by the Government, which is making frantic efforts for the preservation of raw materials, to prevent the waste of paper."

A Swedish paper correspondent in New York is quoted to have reported the civilian life in the United States seriously affected by the current war as follows:

"On the close heels of the prohibition of the sales of radio sets, typewriters, automobile tires, etc. the Government has finally adopted prohibitive measures regarding the manufacture of suits and dresses of new fashions. According to the United States Government an appearance of any new designs will make tailors and dressmakers concentrate on the making of the new cuts thus depriving war industries of the needed labor."

The shortage of materials is remarkable not only in civilian life but also in the fields of war industries, it was disclosed by Donald Nelson, director of the Wartime Production Bureau, in his recent address on a nationwide hookup, reports another vernacular quoting a Stockholm dispatch from New York. In the opinion of the director, the decreased output in war industries in America is attributable first to labor disputes and to shortage of raw materials.

WATER-WORKS ENLARGED TO SUPPLY KOBE NEEDS

Because of Growing Population Two Reservoirs Planned for Early Construction

The Kobe Municipality is redoubling its efforts to speed-up increase in the water supply of the city for its growing population, according to the Nippon Kogyo.

The Municipal water-works was instituted in 1905, since when it has been expanded twice to keep up with the need of the increased population. The city's growth however, has continued to outstrip the water service, and the city has never had an abundance of water although the quality is excellent. Current water supply per capita is insufficient, averaging only 153 litres per day.

Led by the Kobe Municipality cities and villages lying between Osaka and Kobe projected an enterprise in 1936 for the construction of a great water service for the common need. Upon the completion of this system Kobe will receive 1,975 litres every minute. The Municipality appropriated ¥8,300,000 as its share for the project. The first part of the project will be completed in 1943 and the city will begin to receive water from this new source.

Independent of the above project, the Municipality has another plan for raising the water supply under a long-drawn plan, which will increase the supply to 206 litres per capita per day for 1,200,000 persons to which size the population is expected to grow by 1955. Construction of two large reservoirs, one each at the eastern and western ends of the city, will be underway before long. Old water-mains will also be replaced by larger ones to carry the increased volume of water.

Bill Clearings

March 13
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	143,432	90,403
Balance	17,392	17,740

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI
Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
(YOKOHAMA SHOKIN GINKO)

124TH HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
10th March, 1942

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000

President
TOSHIKATA OKUBO
Vice-Presidents
Hideshige Kashiwagi
Shoji Arakawa
Directors
Toshikata Okubo
Hideshige Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron Ichizaemon Morimura
Kenji Kodama
Daisuke Nohara
Chotaro Arima
Kazuo Nishi
J. Okada
S. Asada

Report to the Shareholders

Gentlemen:—

The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ending the 31st December, 1941.

The Profit of the Bank for the past Half-Year, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc. shows Yen 21,152,167.38 inclusive of Yen 14,525,886.58 brought forward from last Account.

The Directors propose that Yen 1,250,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent per annum, which will absorb Yen 5,000,-000.00.

The Balance, Yen 14,776,-167.38 will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

TOSHIKATA OKUBO, Chairman
Head Office, Yokohama, 10th March, 1942

GENERAL BALANCE, 31st December, 1941

LIABILITIES

Capital		100,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		144,650,000.00
Reserve for Doubtful Debts		3,126,307.57
Notes in Circulation		203,520.85
Deposits (Current, Fixed, etc.)		3,157,643,736.86
Bills Payable, Bills Rediscounted, Acceptances and other Sums due by the Bank		497,339,220.75
Dividends Unclaimed		11,470.00
Balance of Profit & Loss brought forward from last Account		14,525,886.58
Net Profit for the past Half-Year		6,626,280.80
		Yen 3,924,126,423.41

ASSETS

Cash Account:— In Hand	196,399,071.74	
At Bankers	310,988,839.78	507,387,911.52
Investments in Public Securities and Debentures		979,977,378.58
Bills Discounted, Loans, Advances, etc.		1,787,323,673.95
Bills Receivable and other Sums due to the Bank		625,884,208.72
Bullion and Foreign Money		4,353,874.29
Bank's Premises, Properties, Furniture, etc.		19,199,376.35
		Yen 3,924,126,423.41

Profit and Loss Account

Dr.

To Reserve Fund	1,250,000.00
To Dividend— Yen 5.00 per Share for 1,000,000 Shares	5,000,000.00
Bonuses to Directors and Auditors	126,000.00
To Balance carried forward to next Account	14,776,167.38
Yen	21,152,167.38

Cr.

By Balance brought forward 30th June, 1941	14,525,886.58
By Net Profit for the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1941 (After making Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc.)	6,626,280.80
Yen	21,152,167.38

We have examined the above Accounts in detail, comparing them with the Books and Vouchers of the Bank and the Returns from the Branches, and have found them correct. We have further verified the Securities, etc., of the Bank, and also those held on account of Loans, Advances, etc., and have found them all to be in accordance with the Books and Accounts of the Bank.

Auditors
MARQUIS NAKAHIRO IKEDA
AIKICHI ITO
MIYAMATSU MITSUYA
KIKUZO TAKEOKA

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited

TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
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OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1942

Fulfilment of a Prophecy

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's speeches before the Diet on both January 21 and February 16 were in many ways in the nature of a prophecy. His speech before the Diet on March 12 in connection with the Second Victory Day celebrating the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies was in a sense an announcement of the fulfilment of the prophecy.

In his earlier speeches, the Prime Minister expressed the firm determination of Japan to crush thoroughly the Netherlands East Indies, which, without appreciating the real intentions of Japan, was allowing itself to be made the cat's-paw of Britain and America. He also stated the intention of Japan to subjugate the British military bases in Burma which had served to supply aid to the Chungking regime.

Both of these intentions have now been carried out to completion. What the Prime Minister of Japan says will be done, will be done, as the world has now learned to expect.

The fulfilment of these earlier prophecies points a lesson for the future. In his latest speech, the Prime Minister has seen fit to make some more prophecies. Those who will be affected might do well to take heed.

For instance, as is unnecessary to repeat, the Prime Minister has some pertinent things to say concerning Australia and India. These are not wanton threats but an invitation to these countries to reconsider their policies with an unprejudiced mind in the light of the situation which has come to pass. Japan is not making unreasonable threats of conquest; Japan is merely urging these countries to realize their proper position in the world in relation to the new era which is dawning. If they see the light, the benefit will be theirs. If they refuse to try to see the light, the consequences will be the inexorable consequences decreed by the march of events. Japan is but the instrument of the predestined will which guides history.

In view of the accuracy with which Prime Minister Tojo's earlier prophecies have come to be fulfilled, it can be nothing other than wisdom to take heed of his latest prophecies.

Whose Blockade Now?

The latest news from England indicates that the economic situation there is rapidly becoming increasingly critical. With their food rations already pitifully inadequate, the English people are faced with the necessity of taking further cuts as the consequence of the most recent Japanese victories in the Southwest Pacific. Foodstuffs which used to go to the mother country from Australia and New Zealand and from the tropical isles of the Indies have now been entirely cut off.

Even before the entrance of Japan into the war, the plight of England with respect to food was bad enough. The weekly ration for each individual included only two ounces of sugar, two ounces of cooking fat, two ounces of butter, four ounces of margarine, and one shilling's worth of meat, which had to be spread out over three meals for seven days. In addition, there was usually just one egg a month.

Now, even this meager ration is to be further reduced, particularly with respect to butter and meat. Tea, which was hitherto considered a necessity, is now regarded as a luxury. The sugar ration may soon be also reduced. The latest regulations have imposed new restrictions on the use of tinned goods, rice, sago, dried fruit, dried beans, butter, cocoa, coffee, spices, sauces, and cheese.

For a long time, England has also been on an exceedingly severe rationing system with respect to clothing. The latest news is that double-breasted coats have been banned because they require more cloth than single-breasted ones. The situation must be indeed bad if penurious economies of that sort have become necessary.

As for raw materials essential for war industries, ever since the beginning of the war in the East, England has been deprived of such commodities as tin and rubber. Now with the loss of Burma and the Netherlands East Indies, Britain is deprived of a substantial portion of her oil supply. In addition to the lack of commodities, the financial burden of the war is becoming unbearably heavy for the English people. Their per capita tax burden last year amounted to an equivalent of Yen 563.35, which is an almost inconceivable amount to the minds of the Japanese whose incomparably light tax burden amounts to but a mere fraction of the British rate. The desperate financial plight of the Englishman can be further realized when it is remembered that a good part of his income comes at least indirectly from the exploitation of the colonies which are now rapidly being torn away from him.

The irony of the situation is that Japan was to have been brought to her knees through an economic blockade, according to the original plans of the enemy. The ABCD encirclement front, the various embargoes, blacklists, freezing measures, and discriminatory tariffs were all designed as devices to choke Japan into submission without resorting to actual military measures. As a final weapon, a naval blockade was to have been instituted. But the shoe is now on the other foot. Far from Japan being defeated by economic pressure, it is Japan who is defeating Britain through a most effective blockade. That the British themselves now well recognize the truth of the situation is evidenced by the recent admissions of the British Secretary for Economic Warfare, Hugh Dalton.

If modern wars are won as much by civilian morale as by military prowess, as they undoubtedly are, the position of Japan is incomparably stronger today than her enemies ever dreamed, while the position of England is correspondingly weaker. Japan has turned the tables on the calculations of her enemies with respect to this factor no less than with respect to the factor of armed might. Tenacious as the English people undoubtedly are in the face of adversity, there is a limit to human endurance, particularly when the leaders, through their continued blunders, give unmistakable signs of being undeserving of confidence. Whether England or Japan will be able to maintain a better civilian morale in the face of these facts is a question which should not be hard to answer.

U.S. MAKES FRUITLESS EFFORT FOR HEMISPHERICAL SOLIDARITY

American Republics Seek Steps for Maintenance of Peace, Security and Territorial Integrity

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Part I

It may be of interest, and of some utility, to trace the formal steps by which the United States has attempted to place itself at the head of a United Hemisphere. It is many years ago that Mr. Olney, when Secretary of State proclaimed that the will of the United States was ultimately supreme throughout the Americas; it is true that he qualified this by adding "on the subjects to which it confines its interposition"—but this was no real qualification, because the United States decided for itself what those subjects were. That open assertion of supremacy alarmed and alienated Mexico and South America.

At the Havana Conference of 1928 Mr. Hughes' endeavors for the framing of a common policy were rendered abortive by that premature claim advanced by Mr. Olney. The net had been too plainly spread in the sight of the bird. The United States delegates were given to understand that there was "nothing doing." But in face of the imminence of the catastrophe which overwhelmed Europe in 1939, these recalcitrant States were naturally ready to draw together with the Northern Power in order to protect their common interests, and to preserve the American continents from the scourge of war. Mexico and South America had, indeed, long been the classic land of warfare. Civil wars had devasted every one of them.

Period of Rest and Recuperation

The rivalries between Chile and Peru, the difficulties between Argentina and Brazil, the ambitions of Uruguay and Paraguay, had made the 19th century an era of blood for the whole region: "South America" had become synonymous with violent and purposeless destruction. I. B. Alberdi's book "The Crime of War" brings this out very emphatically. It seemed that the 20th century was to be a period of rest and recuperation. The Southern Republics—even Paraguay and Bolivia—were ready to secure themselves against participation in the quarrels of the Old World.

The first step was taken as early as 1936—well before the annexation of the Austrian Republic, but subsequent to the rearmament of the Rheinland (May, 1936). An Inter-American Conference "for the Maintenance of Peace" was convened by President Roosevelt and assembled at Buenos Aires at the end of that year. The Argentine President, Lamas, rather gushingly proclaimed that the American continent had been converted by Roosevelt's friendly policy into "one sole moral and spiritual state," and hailed "this birth of the United America coherent and coordinated . . . as a definite entity of objectives, conscience and tendencies." Fine language: but not capable of any very precise meaning. Certain the United States had evacuated Haiti, and had rescinded the "Platt Amendment" which conferred on the U.S. the right of interference in Cuba—and that was agreeable: but it cannot be called conclusive evidence of a change of heart.

Treaty Adopted

Eventually 102 delegates attended the Conference, which accomplished nothing very spectacular, but adopted a treaty which provided for future "consultations" with the laudable object of preserving the peace of America in case it should be threatened or disturbed. Another treaty consecrated the "Stimson" doctrine. All was not plain sailing, however, at Buenos Aires. The United States pressed for much more than the Southern States were ready to give. They prepared a cut-and-dried "Neutrality Treaty" providing for common action, but the committee which sat to consider it had, in what the American delegate Professor Fenwick calls "a somewhat tense session," watered it down to nil.

There seems to have been a general disposition at Buenos Aires to defer the consideration of more concrete and binding proposals to a further Conference to be held at Lima in 1938. In the meantime was passed the U.S. Neutrality Resolution of 1937 extending and perpetuating the Resolution of 1935. As we know, this virtually prohibited American traffic between the United States and belligerent countries, on the plea that to continue such intercourse tended to embroil the United States with belligerents. The interest for us of the provisions of the Joint Resolutions lies in the fact that (Sect. 4) they were not to be applied to any American Republic in cases where the other belligerent was not American—so long as the American Republic concerned was not allied ("cooperating") with another non-American state.

Policy Resented

This was another step toward Hemispherical Solidarity. But the policy of these Resolutions, discriminating, as they did, against any American state which should be found assisting one non-American state against an aggressive attack by another, was resented by the Southern states, and the late Professor Garner recorded his belief that the "common and solidary" attitude of the Hemisphere on policies of neutrality was unlikely to be realized.

And Professor Chandler Anderson, a still higher authority, had already remarked that—"the United States is on safer ground" if it sticks to its historic policy of playing a lone hand in enforcing its own protective measures in foreign affairs, entrammelled by alien influence or commitments. . . In undertaking with other countries mutual guarantees of protection, the United States assumes heavy responsibilities with no equivalent reciprocal advantages." (Amer. Journ. Int. Law. 1926, p.479). In fact, Pan-American solidarity was irreconcilable with the "collective security" system of the League of Nations,—in which so many North Americans still believed.

So the vague 102 gentlemen of 1936 met again in 1938 at Lima—or their successors did. They elaborated no treaty—but they adopted 112 declarations, resolutions and recommendations, for what they were worth. As they sat through the month of December, they had the events of Munich before them. Mr. Hull proclaimed at the outset—"each of our nations obviously must decide for itself what measures it must take in order to meet its share of our common interest and responsibility."

Important Clause

Eventually the Conference adopted, as the hundred and ninth of its hundred and twelve deliverances, a windy declaration affirming "Continental Solidarity" and "the maintenance of the principles upon which the said solidarity is based." Having affirmed (clause 1) their purpose to collaborate in maintaining these principles, they proceeded (clause 2) to affirm their decision to maintain them—which seems a little superfluous. But the really important clause is clause 3.

"And in case the peace, security or territorial integrity of any American Republic is thus threatened by acts of any nature that may impair them, they proclaim their common concern and their determination to make effective their solidarity, coordinating their respective sovereign wills by means of the procedure of consultation, established by conventions in force and by declarations of the Inter-American Conferences, using the measures which in each case the circumstances may make advisable.

"It is understood that the governments of the American Republics will act independently in their individual capacity, recognizing fully their juridical equality as sovereign states."

Remarkable 'Principles'

The syntax and grammar of this confused pronouncement are not above criticism: but divested of verbiage, all it means is that the various Republics will "consult." And after consultation take each their own course for the protection of American Peace. If we ask what are these remarkable "principles" on which hemispherical solidarity is based, we find them enumerated in the Preamble, which states them as the basis on which the Republics will defend the peace of the Continent. Expressed with some elegant enthusiasm, they are—"the similarity of their republican institutions: their unshakable will for peace; their profound sentiment of humanity and tolerance; their absolute adherence to the principles of International Law, of the equality of states and of individual liberty without religious or racial prejudices."

The attachment of the United States to the principle of freedom from racial prejudice is well known: but one cannot but admire the modesty with which the Conference lays claim to an exclusive "spiritual unity" created by a common possession of peaceful desires, profound humanity and toleration, and attachment to the principles of Law and Freedom,—which evidently cannot be shared by other nations not comprised in that "spiritual unity."

(To Be Concluded)

Yu Tse, 1250 B.C.

ON FAME

He who renounces fame has no sorrow.

Fame is the follower of reality. Now, however, as people pursue fame with such frenzy, does it not really come of itself if it is disregarded? At present fame means honor and regard. Lack of fame brings humbleness and disgrace. Again, ease and pleasure follow upon honor and regard. Sorrow and grief are contrary to human nature; ease and pleasure are in accord with it. These things have reality.

Tse-Chan, 550 B.C.

SUBLIMITY OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

That in which man is superior to beasts and birds is his mental faculties. Through them he gets righteousness and propriety, and so glory and rank fall to his share. You are only moved by what excites your sense, and indulge only in licentious desires, endangering your lives and natures.

* * *

Hear my words. Repent in the morning, and in the evening you will have already gained the wage that will support you.

Labor-Saving Idea

First Bride: "Yes, sir, I've got my husband where he eats out of my hand."

Second Bride: "Saves a lot of dish washing, doesn't it?"

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Good Manners

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

The nearest Japanese equivalent of "good manners" is a term made of two Chinese characters of very weighty significance, one meaning "acts" or "conduct" and the other "law," "ceremony," "righteousness," "pattern," "propriety," and other qualities of the mind rather than of physical nature. Thus "Gyo-gi" is to the Japanese a moral attribute pure and simple in contrast to visible outward manners, and it may be interpreted as "right and proper conduct embodying high moral principles." "Rei-gi" is a more formal way of expressing the same idea. "Rei" in this context is counted among the "five cardinal virtues" of superior men, and is rendered as "reverence" or "reverential conduct," or similar to piety.

Many an ethical and moral teacher, Kumazawa Banzan for one, has placed greatest emphasis on Rei as the foundation stone upon which to build finest moral character. "Gyo-gi," a less austere term, but signifying essentially the same thing, is as frequently used in the everyday talk of Japanese life as "good manners" is among English-speaking people. The cardinal difference between the two is that the one includes morals as well as manners, and the other outward visible deportment.

'Respectability'

"Good manners" are invariably associated with the peculiar Anglo-American virtue or "respectability" which is a term the average Japanese will find difficult to comprehend. It would come as a shock to Japanese students of English if they realized what this apparently "respectable" term connoted in the minds of its habitual users; for it implies a quality or a combination of qualities which are held as beneath contempt in this country. Does not respectability mean something quite opposite to respectableness? It is the shadow, so to speak, or the counterfeit form, of real virtue. Plausibility is its near kin, hypocrisy its elder sister. A poor wretch pretending to be a rich man with the aid of a new tie and trousers ironed out at the knees, is respectable, of course; so is an avaricious money-grabber who gives alms in the sight of men. An ignoramus mimicking the manners of a sage, a heartless scamp with unctuous words and suave manners, a prostitute, if "respectably" clad, are all very respectable, of course, and are admitted into respectable society. And the most typical personifications of it are the gentleman and the lady, so called—the products of the tailor and barber, or of the beauty parlor and department store. It is a commodity purchasable with money, and hence money is the greatest value in a country in which respectability forms the highest virtue.

As the respectable gentleman is, so is the respectable soldier with his respectable uniform, or the respectable sailor with his respectable ship—all good to look at, to make a show of, to play with or flirt with, but is no more for use than the bamboo blade in the golden scabbard, and it is the most convenient and the least expensive substitute for the real thing, when it is not used, as the sword in the hands of the stage samurai.

Morals of a Whore

Some of the best known sutras in which this quality is praised may be found in the works of men like Chesterfield, Bulwer Lytton and in the brilliant talk of Montague. "There is no policy like politeness"; writes Lytton, "and a good manner is the best thing in the world, either to get a good name, or supply the want of it." More tersely cynical is Montague when he says, "Civility costs nothing, but buys everything." Lord Chesterfield had written in his time countless "Letters" upon the importance of being "seemingly virtuous," expounding the secret art of "genteely refusing by dint of charming manners, thereby gaining more credit than is gained by actual giving of the favors asked." His morals, by the way, are characterized by the crude honest scholar Johnson as those of "a dancing master and a whore."

It is a pity that "good manners" has come to have such ignoble associations. For its Japanese prototype, Gyogi, is quite innocent of such things, its chief ingredient being Rei. Now this Rei signifies respectfulness both for persons and for things. To have respect for others as well as for oneself is understandable, but to respect things, inanimate objects such as sticks and stones, may seem unaccountable to most European minds unless it be interpreted as sheer idolatry. But here is a distinct Japanese trait which requires a little explanation.

Respect for Things

If you visit the green room of a "No" theater and watch how the actors behave, especially in handling the cos-

(Continued on Page 4)

EXISTENT ENERGY CONCENTRATED FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE

Under Large-Scale Project, Free, Independent and Better Life of Continent Guaranteed

D.N.B.

BERLIN.—No matter in which direction we glance in Continental Europe the same picture presents itself to us: That of reconstruction on a large-scale and utilization of all existent energy and extension of all sources of energy.

The forest has come to be one of the most important suppliers of raw material. In Continental Europe there are about 277,000,000 hectares of forest of which Scandinavia possesses 56,200,000 hectares, Finland alone 25,000,000 hectares and Sweden 23,200,000. The countries in the Southeast: Rumania, Hungary, the former Jugoslav districts, Albania, Bulgaria and Greece own approximately 30,000,000 hectares of forest.

The forest does not only supply valuable building wood but also paper and cellulose, etc. All over Continental Europe there are still great areas in need of afforestation. Continental Europe's forests will for a very long time be able to cover Europe's requirements. The methods of German forest administration can easily be transferred to the forest-administration of all countries. The forest represents one of the most valuable reserves for the future, and its importance is growing steadily.

Metals Important

Metals are undoubtedly one of the most important sources of raw materials, and these Continental Europe possesses in large quantities. Whereas England in 1938 produced only 25,000,000 tons and Poland, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and France together 11,700,000 tons, so that the production of raw steel in Europe, excluding Russia, amounted to 36,700,000 tons in 1938, Germany's output of iron ore even before the war was approximately 50,000,000 tons.

Today there have been added to this 90 per cent of the French iron ore production in connection with which it must be noted that France produced approximately 8,000,000 tons of raw steel per annum. The valuable Swedish ores with a production approaching 2,000,000 tons per year are entirely at Germany's disposal. Luxemburg supplies about 3,500,000 tons of raw steel. The Belgian pig iron industry yields approximately 4,000,000 tons per year. The mines and steel plants in the Saar district are working again at their full capacity. East Upper Silesia produces 1,000,000 tons of raw steel while former Polish districts such as Olsa Dombrowa and Kilece yield 1,250,000 tons.

Has Tremendous Capacity

Thus the German iron industry has a tremendous capacity today which is greatly enhanced by gigantic plants and large extensions. In addition, there are rich and so far unexploited iron deposits in Germany. Italy can increase its capacity of achievements of pre-war times from 3,000,000 tons of raw steel to approximately 10,0000,000 tons.

France disposes of colossal iron ore deposits that so far have hardly been touched. It is estimated that two deposits in the North of France supply 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of iron ore. In Scandinavia a number of new iron ore deposits will probably be struck still. Continental European stock of iron is enormous and represents reserves for development that permit its being put to various uses in the work of reconstruction which will begin after the war.

As regards other metals the situation is about the same. The bauxite deposits in Continental Europe that have attained such significance as aluminum ores are inexhaustible. The majority of valuable ores used for cultivation are existent in Continental Europe in sufficient quantities and if not here then in the neighboring and friendly spheres.

Europe Invincible

In future, Continental Europe with its united labor forces and its economic power of resistance is invincible. The present war affords ample proof of this turn, though the labor forces have not yet been fully utilized for the attainment of the desired aim. The need for iron, which thanks to the gigantic plans of extension will be existent in Continental Europe for the next decades, can be satisfied by European reserves without danger of their abating.

The development of staple wool furnishes an almost ironical example of the boomerang effect of the British blockade. In Germany this new fiberine has taken on an unforeseen development. The last Leipzig Autumn Fair proved that successful efforts are now being made to overcome the chief drawbacks of staple wool as compared to natural wool. Staple wool was smooth and not hollow as natural wool and could not therefore be brought to curl.

The new types of floxstaple wool, however, have an intense and permanent curling capacity. Before the war England had already occupied itself intensely with the production of fiberines. Owing to the lack of raw materials England has now had to put an end to its fiberine production. In Germany, however, this production is rapidly developing.

Rationalization Commenced

It may sound paradox, yet the British blockade is, as time goes on, exercising a beneficial effect on Continental European production. Without a blockade and without the British war policy the Axis Powers would not have made the attempt to develop their actual and their scientific reserves for the future as they have done. Minister Dr. Clodius recently spoke of the commencement of European rationalization. The rationalization has two sides. In the sphere of staple wool for instance Germany is participating by promoting old and new enterprises in all the countries of Europe in order to ascertain the self-support of them and to make them independent of other European countries. An excessive development in individual countries. An excessive development in individual countries, as for instance in the Reich, is in this way prevented.

On the other hand, other countries are prevented from producing goods which they can buy at cheaper prices and better elsewhere. Thus unnecessary competition is avoided and large reserves of production are saved which can then be used for more important productions of the aforesaid countries. The development of industries in the Southeastern countries furnished numerous examples of this kind. The new methods of rationalization of the entire power system in Continental Europe has released great forces that can be used for far more productive purposes than was the case up to now.

Extension of Shipping

In Continental Europe we are faced by an extension of inland shipping on a gigantic scale. The extension of intercontinental traffic will be very extensive on the waterways as well as on the air lines. The shipment of 1,000,000 tons of coal per month to Italy clearly shows the type of problem that will have to be solved. The extension of the Rhine, the Elbe, Oder, Vistula and Danube waterways and their connections are beneficial to the whole of Europe. The projected connection of the Danube to the Adriatic by way of the Save and to Salonika along the Morava and Vardas furnish new and rich possibilities for European inland shipping.

The importance of a canal is proved by the projected Canal between Milan and Cremona on the Po. Thanks to this Canal, Milan would not only be in a position to increase its own shipping traffic to approximately 4,000,000 tons a year but would also become more important as a thoroughfare for goods bound northward and westward. The extension of all existent and projected waterways in Continental Europe will prove to be a nation-uniting means of traffic which at present is only in its first promising stages.

In the sphere of European enlistment of labor new methods are now being applied thanks to which no European will remain without work in future or will have to relinquish his nationality on account of being forced to emigrate. There will be no excess of workers in individual countries of Europe. The price policy will play an important part.

Better Life Guaranteed

Continental Europe is now on the verge of freeing its colossal internal forces, forces which guarantee it an unparalleled rise. The European economic sphere is now being fashioned according to the will of the leading countries, as a necessity which no European people will be able to resist on the long run. We are also conscious of the fact that an economically stronger and richer Europe will be in a position to spare a great many of its surplus achievements and to accumulate a great many.

The world will profit by the development of Continental Europe. However, only to the limit of self-support that European defense demands, the attempt will never again be made to throttle Europe in order to oppress it or to throw it as fodder to Bolshevism. That time is over. The reserves over which Continental Europe disposes, guarantee us a free, independent and better life.

Gems of Truth

The integrity of men is to be measured by their conduct, not by their professions.—Junius

* * *

Chance is a word void of sense; nothing can exist without a cause.—Voltaire

* * *

What I possess I would gladly retain.—Change amuses the mind, yet scarcely profit.—Geothe

* * *

He who establishes his argument by noise and command, shows that his reason is weak.—Montaigne

* * *

The highest problem of any art is to cause by appearance the illusion of a higher reality.—Goethe

* * *

Talents are best nurtured in solitude; character is best formed in the stormy billows of the world.—Goethe

* * *

I can promise to be candid, though I may not be impartial.—Goethe

* * *

Complacency is a coin by the aid of which all the world can, for want of essential means, pay its club bill in society.—It is necessary, however, that it may lose nothing of its merits, to associate judgment and prudence with it.—Voltaire

* * *

Architecture is frozen music.—De Stael

* * *

Contentment is natural wealth, luxury is artificial poverty.—Socrates

* * *

The right of commanding is no longer an advantage transmitted by nature; like an inheritance, it is the fruit of labors, the price of courage.—Voltaire

Of Things Japanese

TALE OF PLANTED CHOPSTICKS

By MOCK JOYA

The great Icho or Ginko tree that stands just behind the famous Kwannon Temple of Asakusa, Tokyo, is traditionally believed to have grown from a chopstick that Minamoto Yoritomo (12th century) had planted there. In various different districts there are also great trees said to have grown from chopsticks planted by various great men of the past, among whom Yoritomo, Nichiren and Kobo-daishi especially seem to have been fond of planting their chopsticks. In some places, two trees stand side by side to show that a pair of chopsticks were planted.

Chopsticks never grow into big trees, even planted in the soil, our common sense tells us. What then is the origin of these stories?

In old days there was a custom of planting freshly cut branches of trees in the compounds of shrines on the occasion of the shrine festivals. Some of such branches might have taken root and grown. Then also on festive days, freshly made wooden chopsticks were presented to the kami together with the offering of food. Such chopsticks were often put into the soil in the shrine compounds after the festival so that they would not be used for any other purpose. These two customs might have been combined to produce the traditional tale of planted chopsticks growing into great trees.

Yet it is quite possible that ancient people believed that the kami was able to perform any miracle and even caused planted chopsticks to grow. Then great men or priests were regarded as possessing divine power that would enable them to accomplish what is impossible for common people.

Furthermore, it must be remembered that the people have ever entertained great reverence for great trees, and that must have originally influenced them to attach spiritual significance to particularly old or great trees.

Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

KUROKAMI
(Black Hair)
1922
By SHUKO CHIKAMATSU
PART I

This is a novelette which depicts the profound attachment of a man (the author himself) to a woman (a geisha of Kyoto). Written in the first person singular, it describes, without a break in the narrative how the leading character taxes his ingenuity in his efforts to possess this woman who, like a fish swimming in a pond, does not escape afar, is seemingly within reach of his grasp, yet cannot be so easily caught; and of how he is tortured by a helpless sense of jealousy of other men who stand in the background and influence her life. Accordingly, it can be said, perhaps, that the story is practically destitute of a well-defined plot.

The leading character had met countless other women, but none of them had so greatly fascinated him as did this woman of Kyoto. Her name was Usono. He went forth to Kyoto from his home in Tokyo especially to see her. Like Werther who strove to find consolation in Nature's bosom, he plunged himself into the late spring atmosphere of the Yamato region which abounded in the beauties of nature and the treasure houses of ancient Japanese art. He then went to see the woman, spending more than a month of idle, dream-like existence at her home.

Frivolous Moments

There were frivolous moments of dalliance between the two, such as when the women sprang a surprise on him by suddenly claiming that she had given birth to a child, at the end of which she brought out a lovely kyoningyo (clay doll made in Kyoto and noted for its unique beauty) for him to caress. There was also an occasion when, upon discovering the photographs of two men on the family Buddhist altar, he suffered from a wretched sense of jealousy.

What was more, he felt that her manner and behavior betrayed an attitude of mind which seemed to impart the notion that she could be bought with money; that she was attached to him precisely for this reason, and not because she actually loved him or put her trust in him. Finding it impossssible to endure this dubious attitude on her part, he sought escape, for about three months from the beginning of July, in the priests' quarters on top of a high mountain nearby, where he attempted to achieve a spiritual rebirth amid the simplicity and quietness of the life there. But gripped as he was by worldly desire, he could not live in peace in such an environment. He left the mountain and again went to see the woman.

By that time, however, she had already moved to other quarters and could not be so easily located. To make matters worse, her foster-mother brought a clerk from a certain law office, and attempted to extort a large sum of money from him on the ground that because of his treatment of her step-daughter, the latter had become mentally deranged.

Everything Untrue

Feeling as though he himself were going mad from doubts and anxieties, he at length ascertained her whereabouts and set out one chilly day to visit her at her new abode in the deep recesses of a mountain. He then learned that everything her foster-mother had told him was untrue. Actuated by a greed that sought immediate gain, the foster-mother had turned her step-daughter over to a man who was wealthier than him. Upon hearing this, he realized that it was beyond his power to make her his own, and writhed in the agonies of a heart-rending grief.

Herein is portrayed the karyukai, the demimonde of Japan, which constitutes one of the peculiarly characteristic aspects in the social life of the country. Obviously, one cannot say that true love does not exist in this society, but it also happens not infrequently that the true in heart are out-maneuvered here and vanquished by the power of money. In such instances there is bound to be a woman known as the foster-mother acting on the side of the enemy.

Though called a foster-mother, she is in reality no more than a female who rears young girls for purposes of gain. By virtue of the name and the authority of "mother," she holds the power of an almost absolute mastery over the fate of the girls, and manipulates them for profit. This is a characteristic fact that has often been manifested in the literature of this country since the period of the old feudal regime.

(To Be Concluded)

LI PO

THE POPE OF HIS AGE
ON DRINKING ALONE
BY MOONLIGHT

Here are flowers and here is wine,
But there's no friend with me to join
Hand to hand and heart to heart,
In one full bowl before we part.

Rather, then, than drink alone,
I'll make bold to ask the moon
To condescend to lend her face,
The moment and the scene to grace.

Lo! she answers and she brings
My shadow on her silver wings;
That makes three, and we shall be,
I ween, a merry company.

The modest moon declines the cup,
My shadow promptly takes it up;
And when I dance, my shadow fleet
Keeps measure with my twinkling
feet.

Although the moon declines to tipple,
She dances in yon shining ripple;
And when I sing, my festive song
The echoes of the moon prolong.

Say, when shall we next meet together?
Surely not in cloudy weather;
For you, my boon companions dear,
Come only when the sky is clear.

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The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

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No. 15,425 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1942 Price 8 Sen

LONDON PERPLEXED BY INDIAN PROBLEM AS DEFEATS MOUNT

Partial Clarification on Issue Announced—More Trickery, Says Berlin

MOVE SEEN TOO BELATED

Wilhelmstrasse Thinks Churchill Sending Cripps as Good Riddance

The British Government partly clarified its attitude toward the Indian problem on Wednesday by declaring that it would probe closely into the question of granting a new constitution to India based on the reports to be made by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, who will shortly be dispatched to India to hold talks with the Indian leaders.

This clarification, according to an Asahi dispatch from Berlin Thursday, may after all prove to be another British trick to smooth over matters tentatively with makeshift measures. The Indians will have to be on guard in order that they may not be deceived again.

What is to be particularly noted in this connection, the Asahi dispatch says, is that the Indian question is rapidly mounting in importance to the British Government. That Sir Stafford, the mainstay of the present British administration, is going to India and that the question will not be touched until his return, eloquently tells how seriously Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his Cabinet members are concerned over the problem.

When Malaya fell together with Singapore into the hands of the Japanese Forces, Britain still seemed to be left with stamina to continue its resistance against Japan. The occupation of Borneo and Sumatra by the Imperial Forces, which followed soon afterward, though a hard blow to the British front, still appeared to be not enough to completely discourage the British. Then came another successful Japanese operation over the whole area of Java followed closely by the fall of Rangoon. This delivered a shattering blow to the hard-headed British nation. The most remarkable consequence perhaps is Britain's decision to defend its position in India from a Japanese advance even at the cost of sacrificing Australia, the Asahi dispatch points out.

Before the agreement had been reached among the members of the Churchill Cabinet, the same dispatch reveals, many difficulties had to be overcome. A Berlin paper remarked that the decision was due to the mediation of President Roosevelt, who at the request of Prime Minister Churchill suggested to the British Cabinet that India should not be granted complete freedom now but be told that she would have it soon after the current war. This, the paper alleges, was instrumental in moving Sir Stafford, an advocate for the prompt granting of a certain actual administrative freedom to the Indian populace, so that he accepted the Prime Minister's offer of the undertaking of a mission to India.

The Indian question, the Asahi dispatch further explains, has been heatedly discussed by the Berlin press for the past few days. The press is united in declaring that Britain is now virtually on its way to disintegration. British influence in the world will soon be a thing of the past. The Boersen Zeitung, a Berlin paper closely affiliated with the German Foreign Office, recently remarked to the following effect:

"All British-controlled countries in the world including India and Australia have finally come to realize the actual strength of their parent country. If the British are determined to continue hostilities, it is not because they hope for brilliant victories but because they wish to maintain sheer existence."

Another Berlin paper, which is a semi-official organ of the Government, in discussing the British Government's latest decision on the Indian problem, said that the same problem is now being seriously deliberated upon by the Government not on its own initiative but because it has been forced by the results of the War of Greater East Asia to take up the question. The reported plan for granting freedom to India, however, has been hurriedly framed and it is apparently devoid of any possibility of being carried out, the same paper predicted, according to the Asahi dispatch.

Seen Too Late

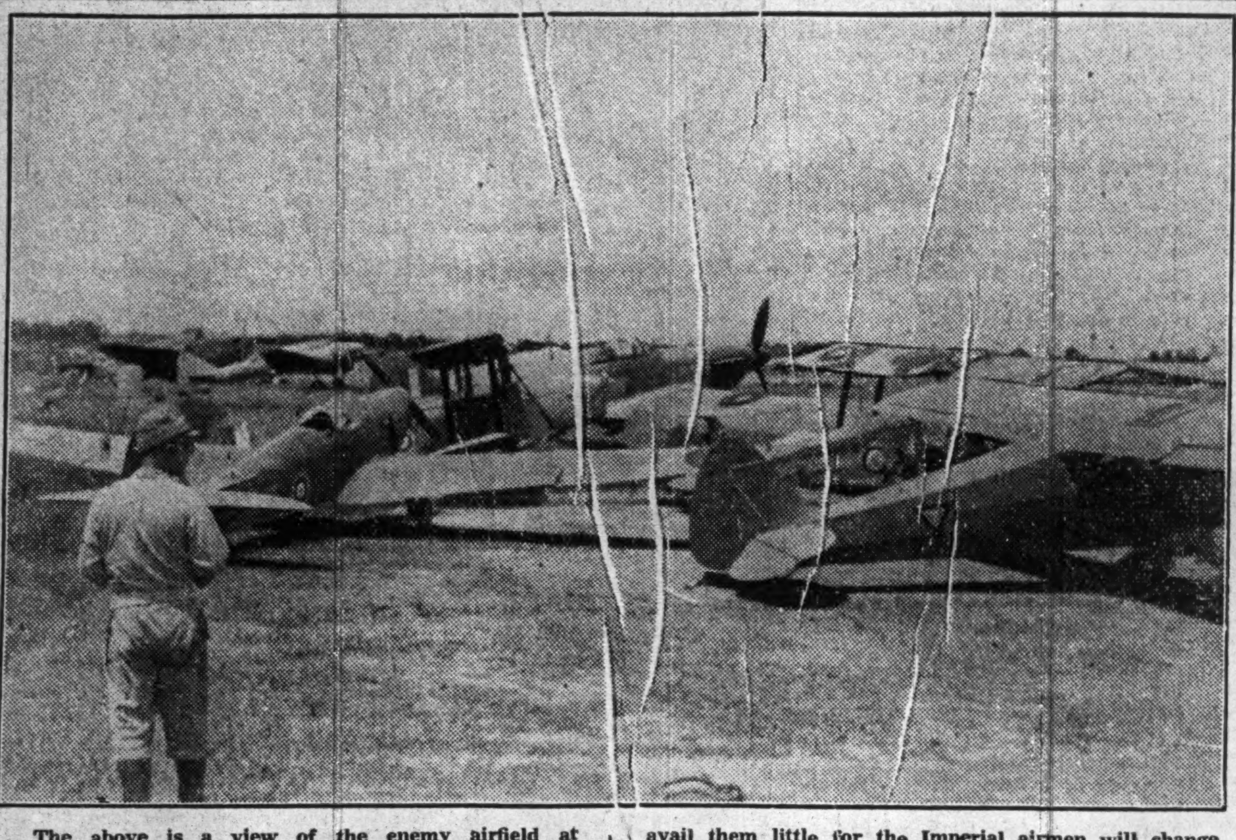
D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 12.—"It is too late for solution of the Indian problem in accordance with British wishes" declared the Wilhelmstrasse on Thursday, in a comment on Sir Stafford Cripps' dispatch to India. Moreover, the British Government, in the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, is not inclined to bring about a true solution of the Indian problem. In 1929, it is declared here, Prime Minister Churchill had said that it was unthinkable, that India could be given dominion status and in a speech in the following year, he had said that Britain would never be prepared to abandon its rule in India. Similar statements had been made by him also later.

The Prime Minister, the Wilhelmstrasse declares, only wants to rid him-

(Continued on Page 2)

Warbirds Grounded Forever



The above is a view of the enemy airfield at Palembang after the Japanese planes had finished their jobs. Though the plants in America and Britain may work day and night in producing "super-crafts" it will avail them little for the Imperial airmen will change them into kindling wood just as soon as they are spotted, as is well evidenced in the photo. (Censored by War Ministry)

BOSE EXHORTS INDIA TO THROW OFF YOKE

Local Leader of Indians Makes Stirring Call for Independence Move

PAST LEADERS THANKED

Great Chance Waited for More Than Century Now Here—United Action Urged

Rash Behari Bose, representative of the Indians in Greater East Asia, in a radio speech to the Indian people over Station JOAK at 8:50 p.m. Friday, declared that the day is not far off when the Indians will be free from foreign bondage and that the chance which did not come during their lifetime, "has been afforded us by Japan's war on England and America." The speech as reported by Domei, follows:

"To the Indian nation,

"I, Rash Behari Bose, representing the Indians living in East Asia, pay my homage to you.

"You are a nation, the charms of whose culture and the brilliance of whose past, I have no words to measure. Yours is a race which descends from the very gods in heaven, and you have a mission the fulfilment of which is a necessity in the Divine scheme. For ages you continued to be aware of that mission and fulfilled it to the best of your ability.

"But a period of trial came for you, from which you are now about to emerge with triumph. Even today when I hear you being praised by the gallant Japanese people, for your sustained but unequal fight against armed British oppression, my heart becomes filled with pride and joy. And I take this opportunity to assure you that the day is not far off, when your efforts will be crowned with success, when the sacrifices of thousands of Indians will come to fruition and you will be free from foreign bondage to carry out your heaven-ordained mission.

Past Heroes Recalled

"Next, I must pay homage to all those Indians, some of them known and honored by their countrymen but most of them 'unwept, unhonored and unsung,' who since India lost her freedom to the British have, individually and collectively, made an offer of their lives to regain it. Specially my gratitude is due to those soldiers of Indian freedom and their leaders, born Hindus and Muslims, who fought in the War of 1857.

"I am also grateful to those Indian revolutionaries who, in the decades following that war, took to arms and fought against the British rule, staking their lives and all in the sacred fight. They died in thousands without unfortunately having attained the end of their struggle. But, may their souls rest at peace in the knowledge that the chance which did not come during their lifetime has been afforded us by Japan's war on England and America.

"Then, my gratitude is also due to those leaders of Indian awakening due to whose untiring and selfless efforts modern India has come to realize her position in the world, and her mission for it. Let me begin with Raja Ram Mohan Roy, followed in the chronological sense by Debendra Nath Tagore, Keshab Chandra Sen, Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa, Swami Dayananda, Syed Ahmed Khan, Justice Ranade, Raja Sir T. Madhao Rao, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, Swami Vivekananda, Swami Ram Tirtha, Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore, and others, to all of whom I bow my head in salute.

(Continued on Page 2)

Manchoukuo Premier And Thanks Mission To Arrive March 16

Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, special envoy of the Manchoukuo Government to express thanks to Japan for aids extended since the foundation of the Manchoukuo Empire, and his party will reach Kobe by ship early March 15, and are expected to reach Tokyo on the morning of March 16 by train, it was announced by the Foreign Office at 11 a.m. this morning. Premier Chang will present the message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to the Imperial Court of Japan, and will also express thanks to all circles of Japan for their past assistance to Manchoukuo and at the same time request further aid.

BIG TERRORISM PLOT NIPPED BY PORTUGAL

High British Oil Officials Arrested for Implication in Terrorism Plan

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, March 12.—Several high British officials of the Shell and Vacuum Oil Companies, and also some Portuguese were recently arrested at Lisbon and Oporto.

These British had paid those Portuguese and supplied them with arms for executing their scheme of assassinating Portuguese Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar on his way to meet President General Francisco Franco of Spain at Seville.

Furthermore, it is said that the British agents had imported a large amount of arms invoicing them as oil in order to cause further disturbances in the country. Their plans, however, were not carried out but their intrigues were immediately found out.

Observers declared the British had come to scheme such intrigues because Premier Salazar could not be influenced by British oppression, and they saw Portugal was leaning more closely toward Spain. They further opined that if France joined Portugal and Spain, the neutral zone in Western Europe will be solidified and then there will be no chance for the British Empire to place her intrigues in Western Europe.

Under such conditions, the British had attempted to cause these disturbances in Western Europe so that the progress of the new order in Europe would be hindered.

The British order for creating terrorism in the occupied territory in Europe has now come to be applied against any national. Even Saccha Guitry, the famous French actor-writer, is on the British blacklist on the grounds of being friendly with the Germans.

NAMES OF 522 INTERNEES RECEIVED BY GAIMUSHO

Red Cross Sends List of Japanese Nationals Confined in U.S., Canada, Australia

The Foreign Office on Friday announced receipt from the International Red Cross Society at Geneva of a new list of names of 522 Japanese nationals now interned in the United States, Canada, and Australia, including 392 persons in the United States, 90 in Australia and 40 in Canada, according to Domei.

The names of Japanese detained in the United States and Canada are additions to former announcements.

U.S. OFFENSIVE PLAN SHOWN ONLY BLUFF

Just to Please Politicians—America Nervous With Axis Winning Everywhere

LITVINOV WANTS ACTION

Willkie Trying to Get Knox's Job—King Admits Arms Short—Gas Supply Low

Reporting various circumstances which are the source of headaches to President Roosevelt and his adherents, a special correspondent of the Yomiuri in Buenos Aires stated that the much-mooted offensive of the United States is nothing more than a political expediency, adding that the whole picture has been reversed and that the noose is now being slowly tightened around America's neck as the result of successful Axis operations.

In pointing out the second big agitation caused among the American public at the fall of Rangoon and Java, the first being the Hawaiian debacle, the report stated, the Time magazine last week said that unfortunately, such an agitation is not by really understanding the gravity of the situation but ascribable to a fear over direct menace to the American continent.

Meanwhile, opinions are expressed in some quarters calling for a more positive offensive but such views are not the popular voice; rather they are being utilized for political purposes.

Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, who is one of the three ardent supporters of the offensive principles, the report continued, stressed that what he wants is action, not mere words, while Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful Republican candidate for the Presidency in the last election, another supporter of this policy, said recently that the American Navy, instead of avoiding a naval battle, should search for the Japanese Fleet and engage it in a decisive duel.

The Government, however, is very cautious regarding the effects which these assertions may have upon the American public because of the ambitions behind such pleas.

They assert the intention of Ambassador Litvinov is obvious but claim what Mr. Willkie is really aiming for is the position of Secretary of the American Navy, which might be vacated by Colonel Frank Knox.

Being a country influenced by liberalism and public opinion, the correspondent reported, there are times when the United States, unable to suppress popular voice, must act accordingly even if the Government officials are fully aware of the disadvantages that might incur strategically.

U.S. Lacks Guts

The positive offensive policy, however, is but an ostensible assertion

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS ENTHUSED BY VALOROUS DEEDS OF 9 SUB WARRIORS

Underlying Factor for Japan's Might Now Perceived—Letters Flood Embassy

LEADERS ARE IMPRESSED

Hitler Notes Well-Mapped Strategy With Surprise—Officers' Abilities Noted

Simultaneously admiring and respecting the unfathomable might of the Japanese officers and men, those who have begun studying the invincibility of the Japanese Forces are increasing among the German public, but the majority of them came face to face with a stone wall that stood in the way of their scientific researches.

However, with the revelation of the glorious story of the nine War Gods who shared the fate of their submarines within the waters of Pearl Harbor, the long outstanding mystery has been finally solved, and hundreds of letters, since then, have been pouring daily into the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, all expressing their admiration for the spirit of the Japanese people.

With the object of obtaining first-hand information in this connection and also, to find out the daily life of the German people under wartime conditions, the Yomiuri office telephoned to Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, on Friday.

Tokyo: Is this Lieutenant-General Oshima?

Berlin: Yes. Thanks to the brilliant accomplishments of the Imperial Forces on all fronts, the Japanese people are the cynosure of admiration and respect of the German public everywhere. Words cannot express our appreciation and gratitude to the Japanese officers and men who, in the remarkably short space of three months, have removed Anglo-American influences from the Pacific completely. Each communique that further reveals the outstanding successes of the Imperial Forces is a source of tears to the Japanese residents here—tears of gratitude and joy at having been born the subjects of the glorious Japanese Empire.

Tokyo: We understand that letters of appreciation and admiration from the German public are flowing into the Embassy in endless streams, is that correct?

Letters Pouring In

Berlin: Yes. From my friends, acquaintances, businessmen, taxi drivers, waitresses; in fact people in all walks of life are writing to the Japanese Embassy, expressing admiration for the successful operation of the Japanese Forces. These letters average about 50 a day, sometimes over 100, proving beyond doubt that the German people are placing full confidence in the Japanese.

Among the letters that reached me recently was one written by a former Judge Brien of the Hanover District Court. Mr. Brien is the father of Lieutenant-Commander Brien who, in the fall of 1939, penetrated deep into the Scapa Flow naval base and sank the British battleship, Royal Oak. I was profoundly struck by what he had to say.

The letter said: "My son sank the enemy battleship, Royal Oak, and was waiting for a chance to attack the Repulse, but unfortunately, was killed in action before he could accomplish this feat. However, his death was well avenged when the courageous Japanese fliers sank the Repulse off Malaya." He added in his letter that he is now spending the remaining days of his life with the late Lieutenant-Commander's widow.

I tried to console the aged German by writing a letter to the following effect: "Your son bravely invaded the enemy naval base and what is more, returned once after successfully fulfilling his mission. The nine Japanese officers who are deified as War Gods succeeded in sinking the American battleship, but they had to pay a supreme sacrifice, sharing the fate of their submarines. The nine people did not even think of returning alive when they left on the death-cruise, dying gladly for the cause of the State. I deeply sympathize in your bereavement, but please think, whenever you think

(Continued on Page 2)

Which Way Should Japanese Be Written? Left to Right or Vice Versa, Is Question

With the attendance of the representatives of respective Ministries, the Publication Bureau of the Education Ministry held a conference at 1 p.m. on Friday to discuss the problem of writing the Japanese language from left to right in case of horizontal writing, in view of the various inconveniences felt in writing and reading Japanese characters written from right to left.

The plan is to be submitted to the National Language Investigation Committee and will be enforced after the decision of the Cabinet Council.

The chief of the Publication Bureau first stressed the convenience of left-to-right writing. The Statistics Bureau, however, is opposed to the wholesale adoption of the plan on the ground that left-to-right writing is inconvenient in statistical graphs on which horizontal writing is mingled with vertical writing.

Moreover, the authorities of the Finance Ministry said that if the same plan were to be put into practice, much trouble will arise in changing the plates of bank-notes, bonds and stock-certificates.

Under the circumstances, no definite decision was given and the Publication Bureau expects to submit the plan to the National Language Committee to be more thoroughly investigated.

JAPANESE SEIZE KEY POINTS IN NORTH SUMATRA SECTORS FOLLOWING LANDING ACTION

Dutch Governor-General Turns Recluse To Read Detective Novels, Smell Roses

A. W. L. Tjarda Van Starkenborg Stachouwer, ex-Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, has retired from public life into a hermitage on the outskirts of Bandoeng, spending his days browsing among his books and roses, according to a report from three Asahi correspondents in Bandoeng, on March 12.

"We went to a place called Lammingka, about five kilometers north of Bandoeng, where the former Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies is now staying," they said.

"His house is a small, white-washed building, which he has rented from a Chinese land-owner, and is a curious contrast to the palatial mansion, with its many native servants, which he used to occupy before the capitulation of the Dutch East Indies.

"It appeared that Van Stachouwer had cut himself off from the outside world. We made our presence known from the front door, but the recluse refused to see us. Instead of the ex-Governor-General, his military attache, Lieutenant-Colonel Lenzing, came out to see us.

"Why can't the Governor see us?" we asked.

"It is not that he cannot see you. But I am sure you will understand why he refuses to be interviewed," said the Lieutenant-Colonel.

"Where have you sent the Japanese residents, who were here at the time the war broke out?" we pressed.

"I am not sure," replied Lenzing, "But I heard that they were sent to Port Darwin in Australia."

"What sort of existence is the ex-Governor leading since he came here from Batavia?" we next asked.

Takes Life Easy

The Lieutenant-Colonel shrugged his shoulders. "He has many companions," he said, "for there are 12 other officials, who came with him. But he does not speak a word. He seems to spend most of the time reading the detective novels that he found in the house. At other times, he walks about the garden here, viewing the roses. He does not smoke nor drink. Since we are not allowed to go out, our stock of food is diminishing. Van Stachouwer can't drink his favorite orange juice or grape juice. Vegetables are also unobtainable."

"Who does the cooking?" we inquired.

"Fortunately for us," said Lenzing, "the telephone operator and the housekeeper come here at the same time, and they do the cooking for us. Well, we are just lying low, waiting for further orders from the Japanese authorities."

"What do you think is the reason for the defeat of the once-proud Dutch Army?"

"Oh, just strength. Mere strength. The Japanese were too strong for us."

"Your strongest base, Bandoeng, received bombings from our planes only three times. Compared with the furious battle that had taken place at Kedosa, the Bandoeng fight was a comparatively mild affair for the citizens did nothing, leaving the soldiers to fight it out alone. Isn't that so?"

"No, no. For my part, I think that both civilian and soldier did their best." The Lieutenant-General was vehement.

"What happened to the Governor's family?"

Wife in Batavia

"Lady Stachouwer is in Batavia. I don't know where the eldest daughter is. But she was working at the Red Cross Hospital at Bandoeng. My family is in Batavia too. I have two sons, II and 8 years old, respectively. I don't know if they are still alive. Look, this is a photograph of them." And he showed as a photograph.

His hand trembled as he held it out, and the tears rolled down his face.

"I am sure you will understand my feelings. Haven't you got children too? Oh, if my sons should be dead." He became almost hysterical.

"But, look here," we said, "just remember that there are thousands of natives, whose misery is incomparably greater than yours. Since Van Stachouwer will not see us today, when do you think we can interview him next?"

"I think it is hopeless to persist," replied the other, and we left the place, without even looking back at the house which was enveloped in silence.

Koetaradia, Lhokuga Airfield Occupied in Swift Drives

OTHER AREAS TAKEN

Domei

JAPANESE ARMY BASE, March 13.—Japanese Forces, which landed early yesterday morning at a certain point in northern Sumatra, at 12:30 p.m. yesterday, occupied Koetaradia, key city on the northwestern tip of the island.

Part of the Japanese troops advancing further, captured at 4:10 p.m. the same day Lhokuga airfield, located west of Koetaradia.

Meantime, another Japanese Unit, at 2:36 a.m. yesterday, effected a bloodless landing on We Island, located near the northern tip of Sumatra and occupied Sabang by dawn.

Idi, located 200 kilometers northwest of Medan, also was captured by the Japanese at 5:40 a.m. yesterday.

East Asian 'Lone Wolf'

Australia is now the only British base remaining in the wide Pacific. She has become the lone wolf now that the much vaunted bases of Hongkong and Singapore have gone, and the Dutch East Indies has surrendered unconditionally. Her Port Darwin has already been subjected to disastrous attacks carried out by our dauntless fliers, with the result that this base can be likened to a second Pearl Harbor.

The Kokumin recently carried the following story on Australia:

"Fain would she regret the course she took in the present hostilities, or she was compelled to take, as she might claim, under those inexplicable circumstances! There is an old saying that the pheasant would not have been shot but for its own screeches, being analogous in meaning to 'one who dances must pay the fiddler.' Virtually she sang and danced to the British tune, and withal threw down the gauntlet which we had but to pick up. She lined up with the most unholy cause ever seen in history. And what we did to her northern port was just a starter; she will get aplenty ere long.

"Had she been guided by a better helmsmen than either Churchill or Roosevelt, she would probably be an unmolested neutral and withal basking in our benign Imperial glory under the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"To recall our amity, our relations with Australia started in 1876, 66 years ago to be exact, a few years after our country had been opened to foreign intercourse through the Meiji Restoration, when the then Australian Government desired our immigration. The cause for this demand was laid to the shortage of her laborers for the development of her vast land. The conditions for this demand were quite attractive that instead of treating our immigrants as ordinary labor they were entitled to the ownership of the land they had cleared. But the projecture was killed in an untimely manner, though many were anxious to go, when the Saigo uprising put the country into commotion shortly after.

"But conditions were changed in 1890. Many were going to Queensland for the cultivation of sugar beets there when an exclusion act was put into effect against Chinese immigration, apparently patterned after the Canadian act of 1885, but in which Japanese were excepted. Again in 1895 when another law was put into force excluding all immigrants other than whites, the Japanese were again made an exception, out of respect for their being a race

(Continued on Page 2)

INDUSTRIAL CHANGES IN NATION EXPLAINED

Vice-Chief of Planning Board Clarifies State Aims Behind Reorganization

A careful and minute explanation of the Government's policy concerning reorganization of medium and small-scale industries was broadcast over the radio at 7:30 p.m. Friday by Genki Abe, Vice-President of the Government Planning Board, reports Domei.

One of the most important problems under the present wartime situation, Mr. Abe said, is the reorganization of medium and small-scale industries and Government officials who are concerned with this work should look upon the question as if it were their own personal problem.

This reorganization does not concern only the medium and small-scale industries, Mr. Abe said, but it concerns the entire industrial structure of the nation.

Mr. Abe said that he wished to emphasize his personal conviction that we should not carelessly change our occupation at any time and particularly when the nation is at war.

In this connection, Mr. Abe said, he wished to give for example, the name of a certain Kimimasa Yuri, who stabilized the social position of the samurai at the time of the Meiji Restoration, and made them useful persons in the new social organization of Japan during that critical period.

Three Stages Seen

The gradual change of the status of medium and small-scale industries since the beginning of the China Affair can be divided into three stages, Mr. Abe said. The first stage, which affected those industries, was the various prohibitions and limitations put upon the production of particular articles for the purpose of saving important and necessary materials.

In this connection, Mr. Abe said, particular mention should be made of the so-called July 7 Prohibition Law of Luxuries.

However, Mr. Abe continued, the Government has done everything possible to assist the technicians and craftsmen who were effected by this law.

In other words, Mr. Abe explained, counter-measures taken by the Government at this time were aimed at helping persons who changed their positions on account of this law.

The second stage, Mr. Abe said, was when the economic boycott of Japanese goods was tightened by the Anglo-American countries and a standstill was witnessed in international trade.

To cope with this situation, the Government introduced to the Diet the

(Continued on Page 2)

GOVERNMENT'S AIMS STRESSED TO NATION

Next Rescript Day Set Aside for 'Tonari-gumi' to Perfect Current Problems

April 8, or the fourth Imperial Rescript Observance Day, is designated by the Government as the special day for the local neighborhood associations throughout the Empire to urge the people to recognize the important significance of the coming general election, to attain the objective of saving ¥23,000,000,000 in the coming fiscal year, and to support directly and indirectly the activity for protecting children from evil influences.

Subsequently, the committee composed of the representative of the Board of Information, Home Ministry, and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association issued an instruction on the coming Imperial Rescript Observance Day to all prefectural governments on Friday.

Concerning the general election, the instruction emphasized the necessity of further strengthening the determination for the execution of the Greater East Asia War.

It also firmly stressed recognizing the necessity of forming a new and a strong Diet and mobilizing the best qualified men as members of the House of Representatives. However, local associations are warned not to discuss the question of recommending or voting for specified persons or engage in any election campaign.

The mark for national savings in the coming fiscal year is set at ¥23,000,000,000 or about ¥10,000,000,000 more than the objective in the present fiscal year.

Consequently, the people are urged to realize the importance of making further savings so that the national policies can be carried out and the Greater East Asia War successfully executed to the end.

The question of protecting children is made one of the important items to be considered on April 8. In this respect, local associations are urged to give attention to the guidance of children as the future activity of the nation depends on the present generation.

Furthermore, for guiding the people on the general election and for preventing violation of the election law and regulations, the Home Ministry decided to open in every police station a consultation office to give advice to the public on all matters concerning the election campaign.

The Home Ministry believes that most of the violations of the law are due to the ignorance of the people and, therefore, with proper guidance it thinks the majority of petty election crimes can be prevented.

AMBASSADOR HSU FETES JAPANESE ARMY CHIEFS

Entertains Tojo, Sugiyama and Muto to Celebrate Nippon's Victories

In celebration of Japan's continued war victories, Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, was host at a dinner party held at the Chinese Embassy at 6 p.m. Friday, to high military officers, including Premier General Hideki Tojo, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Lieutenant-General Akira Muto, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, reports Domei.

In an after-dinner speech, Ambassador Hsu congratulated his guests upon the occupation of Singapore and Java and expressed his earnest desire for cooperation in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

WAR OFFICE HONORS AEROPLANE MAKERS

Efficient Products Bring Commendations to Two Companies

In appreciation of the meritorious achievements attained in producing efficient warplanes and parachutes, the War Ministry and the Aviation Department of the Navy rewarded the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company and the Fujikura Aviation Industry Company with a commendation and a letter of appreciation respectively, according to the Asahi.

The commendation ceremony was held at 4 p.m. Friday at the War Ministry.

In the shadow of the brilliant war results of the Imperial Air Force achieved in the current war are the continuous efforts of the engineers and workers who have taken part in the production of warplanes.

Among many civilian companies, the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company has rendered a great service to the Army in producing efficient scout-planes to whose unsurpassed capabilities much of the marvelous achievements of the Japanese Air Force are to be attributed.

In recognition of the services of the Aircraft Production Factory and the Engine Production Factory, both belonging to the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company, the War Ministry, in the name of War Minister General Hideki Tojo, granted a commendation to these two factories at the ceremony in the War Ministry.

War Minister Tojo lauded, in his commendation, the superior powers of the scout-planes produced by these factories and expressed thanks for the vigorous efforts exerted by those who took part in the production.

Shintaro Motora, director of the Mitsubishi Company returned his thanks for the honor and pledged further efforts.

Meanwhile, the Aviation Department of the Navy, in the name of Vice-Admiral Eikichi Katagiri, chief of the Department, sent a letter of appreciation to the Fujikura Aviation Industry Company dated March 4.

In his letter of thanks, Vice-Admiral Katagiri expressed his appreciation for the great efforts made by the company for the research and rapid production of parachutes and claimed that the glorious achievements attained by the Navy Parachute Corps at the battles fought in the Netherlands East Indies on January 11 and February 20 respectively, depended much upon the exertions of the company.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Saturdaf, March 14

ASAHI—Coup de Grace for Chungking
KOKUMIN—Indian Question Becoming Graver
NICHI NICHI—Rice Problem Reassuring
MIYAKO—Rice Situation

Coup de Grace for Chungking

ASAHI

With the occupation of Rangoon resulting in the complete severing of the Burma route, the Chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Forces in China declared to the world his firm determination to push ahead for the settlement of the China Affair, which undoubtedly has seen long strides toward its successful achievement.

Since Burma is located between China and India, it has been used as the scene of collaboration among Britain, the United States and Chungking. The first Premier of Burma in his address to the legislative body vigorously opposed the opening of the Burma route declaring that the opening of a route for the aid of Chungking would simply hinder the execution of the sacred war Japan is staging for the liberation of the Asiatic peoples from the shackles of the Anglo-American Powers. Although the Burmese people, too, stubbornly opposed the opening of the route, the British Government finally decided to open it disregarding their will. With the British military bases overthrown as the result of the advance of the Imperial Forces, the construction of Burma for the Burmese people is on its way to realization.

The War of Greater East Asia completely reversed the relations between Chungking and the United States and Britain. The latter two nations which had acted as the protectors of Chungking have been forced to ask for aid from Chungking. Thus, the function of the Burma route has undergone a complete change and it has become a supply route from Chungking to the Allied forces. This fact, needless to say, only served to intensify Chungking's dissatisfaction with the United States and Britain.

The history making events seen since the outbreak of the European War has taught the world that the United States and Britain are not worthy of trust. Chungking, too, must have learned fully that their aid is nothing but bluff and deceit. Immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Dr Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan of the Chungking regime, severely assailed the United States and Britain declaring Chungking would be forced to abandon its resistance against Japan unless they actually extended aid toward it. Replying to Chungking's dissatisfaction, Roosevelt stated that completing necessary preparations this year, the United States would be able to start effective offensives from next year.

Leaders of the Chungking regime, however, out of their selfish desire to maintain their power as long as possible, have been continuing hopeless resistance, which, we believe, is the greatest tragedy in East Asia.

Despite strong opposition of the people, the Chungking regime detailed large contingents of troops to Burma at the request of the Allied forces. As the result of the occupation of Burma by the Imperial Forces, however, the Burma route has undergone a change for the third time to become an advance route of the Japanese troops toward Chungking. Annihilating American, British and Dutch influences in Southeastern Asia, the Imperial Forces are about to deal a coup de grace to Chungking. Since the China Affair has developed into the War of Greater East Asia for the destruction of the anti-Japanese regime, it is quite significant to hear once again the renewed determination of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China to deal a fatal blow to the Chungking regime.

Indian Question Becoming Graver

KOKUMIN

World attention is now focussed on the next move of the Imperial Forces which caused the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies close on the heels of the occupation of Rangoon, capital of Burma. A certain foreign paper predicted that since Japan has thus far succeeded in the execution of simultaneous military operations in various regions, it is quite likely that it will commence offensives on Australia and India at the same time.

We do not wish to discuss our next military operations here. In view of impending hostilities, Australia has desperately been preparing for its defense, while India has been thrown into utter confusion as the result of the fall of Rangoon and Java. Regardless of the opening of actual fighting by the Japanese Forces, India is now exposed to an unprecedented crisis.

Of various circumstances confronting India at present, the most important is the warning given by Premier General Hideki Tojo at the Imperial Diet on March 12, in which he declared that now is the time to establish India for the Indians which has for many years been the aspiration of the 400 million Indian people. As reiterated by Premier Tojo, not only does Japan entertain no hostile intentions toward India but we are desirous of sharing the honor of cooperating for the establishment of the the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for the co-prosperity and coexistence of the Asiatic peoples as well as for the realization of a new order in this part of the globe. India is now face to face with the time when it should liquidate its past and participate in the construction of Greater East Asia. The last moment has come to reply to the historic declaration of Premier Tojo made at the Imperial Diet.

In its relation with Britain, India is facing the gravest moment in its long history. Due to the crisis both at home and abroad, the British Empire, needless to say, is on the verge of collapse. Particularly, the attitude of India will undoubtedly decide the fate of the British Empire in the future. Since it is impossible now to deal with India with its former oppressive policy, Britain is trying desperately to deceive India with all sorts of cajolery, and is planning to send Lord Privy Seal Sir Stafford Cripps to India to discuss the independence question with Indian leaders. There is hardly any sincerity and possibility in the British promise to give India the status of a dominion following the cessation of the war, provided India cooperates with Britain against Japan.

Rice Problem Reassuring

NICHI NICHI

The Government made public on Friday the actual amount of the rice crop in Japan Proper during the 1941 rice year. Although we had expected a considerable decrease, there was practically no change from the second estimate announced last year, the actual decrease being only 0.7 per cent. The actual crop indeed showed a considerable decrease in comparison with that in the previous year or in an average year, but both in Chosen and Taiwan we had bumper crops in the current rice year. When the rice carried over from the previous year and the crop in Japan Proper, Chosen and Taiwan are combined, the rice situation shows great improvement in its relation to supply and demand.

There is no question that the rice in the southern regions has been secured by this country following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Our relations with French Indo-China and Thailand have become more cordial than ever, while Burma is now under our domination. The attitudes of the Chinese overseas merchants in those countries toward Japan are quite friendly and, therefore, there is nothing to worry over fundamentally as regards our rice situation this year.

Although it is only three months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, grand military operations unprecedented in world history have been carried out in the Southwestern Pacific Areas. Due to the shortage of bottoms because of large-scale operations, the transportation of rice from the southern regions has been delayed, but, even then we have enough stock of rice produced in this country, as the war broke out after the rice harvest. With the bottoms used for other purposes, we have been consuming the rice produced in this country, but the importation of foreign rice will become gradually possible as shipping capacity increases. In this connection, Major-General Kenryo Sato, chief of the Military Affairs Section of the War Office, in his address on Army Day, reassured the nation of a sufficient supply of rice for our consumption. If there was irregular supply of rice in some districts, it was simply a temporary phenomenon due to the shortage of bottoms. The consumers must know that there is nothing to worry over in our rice situation.

Rice Situation

MIYAKO

The Government announced on Friday the actual amount of the rice crop in Japan Proper for the 1941 rice year, according to which it showed a decrease of 16.4 per cent in comparison with the average crop during the past five years. Overcoming all difficulties, the Government must do its best for the securing of foreign rice and regulate distribution and consumption.

The shortage must be met by the supply of foreign rice, but according to the explanation of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, there are also various difficulties owing to the shortage of bottoms for transportation.

In spite of this situation, Major-General Kenryo Sato in his address on Army Day reassured the nation that the Army will see to it that there will be no shortage in rice supply in this country.

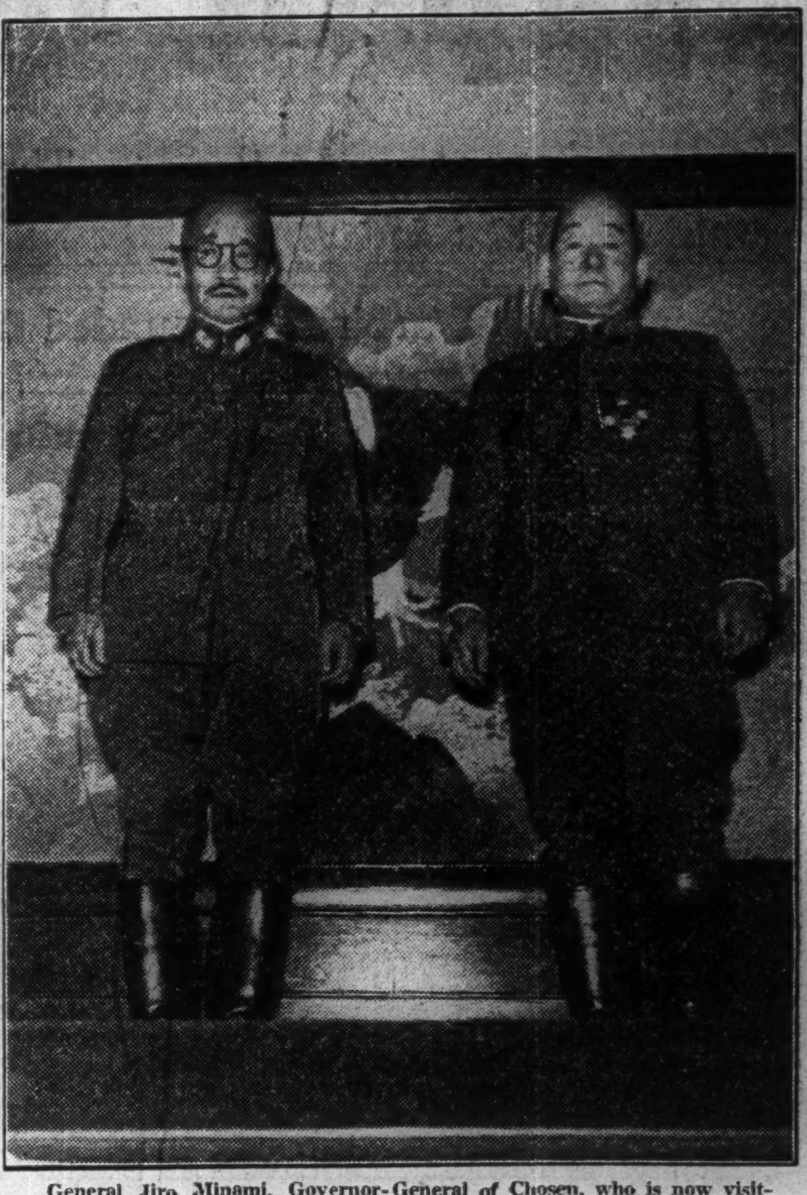
We sincerely hope that the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will leave nothing undone in ensuring the supply of rice—the staple diet of the people on the home front.

Although French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma have surplus rice supplies for export purposes, this country should not rely upon the supply of foreign rice forever.

Self-sufficiency plans of staple foodstuffs must by all means be established with Japan and Manchoukuo as a single unit.

Therefore, it is an urgent necessity to increase the rice production in this country in the coming rice year by overcoming natural conditions and the shortage of labor and fertilizer.

Minami Reports on Chosen



General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, who is now visiting Tokyo, called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at his official residence Friday morning, and reported on recent conditions and developments in Chosen for 40 minutes.

Germans Enthused By Valorous Deeds Of 9 Sub Warriors

(Continued from Page 1)

of your son, about the parents of these nine War Gods."

Tokyo: How did the news of the Special Attack Flotilla strike the minds of the German public?

News Played Up

Berlin: Every newspaper and radio broadcasting station in the country gave prominence to the spectacular feat, giving it wide publicity as top news. The German people seem particularly moved by the fact that the nine officers, knowing as they did the fate that awaited them a few hours hence, gladly and willingly performed their duties. They seem to realize now the true Japanese spirit and that it was this sublime spirit that made possible the smashing victories of the Imperial Forces in every field of activity.

Researches into the real Japanese spirit have been conducted by many Germans from various aspects in the past, but the majority of them stopped at theoretical studies and consequently, they could not get to the very root. With this manifestation of fealty and patriotism by the nine War Gods, however, they truly understand that each and every Japanese subject considers it a supreme honor to lay down his life for His Majesty the Emperor. All newspapers are unanimous in editorially commenting on this subject.

Innumerable requests are coming to me to give lectures or to participate in roundtable conferences, but these are all because of their earnest desire to learn the essence of true Japanese spirit, Japanese religion, etc. from real examples.

Due to the war, various publications are subjected to strict control, but the authorities are issuing permits almost unconditionally on books and volumes connected with Japan and things Japanese and, moreover, they are sold out no sooner than they are put on the market. In showing the newsreels of the Japanese Forces during the early stages of the China Affair, the cinemahouses in Berlin are changing the explanations, referring to Japanese officers and men as the Soldiers of H.I.M. the Emperor instead of the Soldiers of Japan.

Tokyo: Will you please tell us the impressions the activities of the Japanese Forces have given to Chancellor Adolf Hitler and other "leaders" of Germany?

Reich Leaders Impressed

Berlin: The Fuehrer, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and other high officials of the German army and air forces are jubilant over the smashing victories of the Japanese Forces as if the successes were scored by their own men. Chancellor Hitler must have been particularly impressed for he expressed his surprise, when I met him the other day, over the well mapped-out strategy of the Japanese Forces in the comprehensive area of the southwestern Pacific. He stressed with special emphasis the superiority in the ability of the supreme commanders in effecting blitzkrieg actions with astounding success.

Tokyo: What is your opinion regarding the future development of the World War, that is, the forthcoming combined operations of the Axis Powers?

Berlin: I am sorry that I cannot say anything regarding what form the future development will be made. However, I can say this much; that Germany, cooperating with Japan, will not sheath her sword until the Anglo-American Powers are completely crushed and a New Order established in the world.

Tokyo: How is the daily life in Berlin? Is there any noticeable shortage in foodstuffs?

Berlin: The German people are effecting a thorough conservation in materials and food and not a single person utters complaints or shows discontent. Fat, meat, and other articles of diet essential to the laborers are given in extra quantity. The Government is effecting a rationing system even on cigarettes and tobacco but no one thinks of hoarding them.

The public has become accustomed to wartime conditions and the German people are satisfied with what materials and food they can acquire, extending full cooperation toward scoring an ultimate victory.

We have reason to be proud of being the subjects of the glorious Japanese Empire and to rejoice over the brilliant achievements of the Japanese Forces during the past three months of war. I must stress, however, that the war is only in the preliminary stage and consequently, innumerable hardships are bound to crop up in the days to come. Please tell the people at the home front not to be too exultant but to renew their determination to fight through this war until the ultimate objective is attained.

RAIL TECHNIQUE BODY SET

Ministry to Establish New Research Institute Soon

In view of the increasing importance of the railway industry, the Railways Ministry expects to establish a Railway Technique Investigation Institute, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Official sanction of the institute is due to be publicized in the Official Gazette to be issued on Saturday.

The institution expects to make special investigations such as those on the "Bullet Train" to be run from Tokyo to Shimonoseki and the construction of the undersea tunnel from Shimonoseki to Fusan, Chosen.

It will also instruct railway techniques to engineers of civilian railway companies and also of those in the countries in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A 20-kilometer "experimental railway" forming an elliptical orbit is to be constructed, on which various interesting experiments will be conducted; such as purposely making two locomotives running at full speed collide, for the purpose of observing the actual conditions during collision, or running a train on an almost rectangular curve, or gradually removing the materials of a railway bridge till it collapses under the weight of the train, in order to learn the minimum amount of material to be used for constructing a railway bridge.

Key Points Captured After Landing Action In Northern Sumatra

(Continued from Page 1)

of sumurai, it was claimed, and were allowed to come unmolested.

Show-Down Comes

"The show-down, however, was coming, and it was in 1901 when all such special consideration of our people was hurled to the four winds. Though there were many Australians who wanted to take an exception to such sweeping action, yet they could not overcome the majority which was mostly composed of those discontented, indolent descendants of criminal exiles. Thus, through this inhumane legal ban all of our people, even those outside the pale of immigrants were denied any such privileges as applying for citizenship or for mining permits.

"Moreover, Japanese desiring entry were required to take a literary examination, expressly in any of the European languages. Yet in spite of its apparent fairness in wording, the last phrase of the act contained an ulterior meaning. The fact that the law did not specify English as the standard of this test made it so hard on the Japanese applicant that for him to pass the examination became a matter of impossibility.

"Against such a unpleasant set-up the Japanese Government issued a protest, and it was in 1905 when a compromise was finally arrived at, under which such classes as tourists, students, traders, and pearl divers from our country were permitted to enter.

"In the meantime, however, the Australians' fear of Japan was mounting. It began with our winning the Sino-Japanese War, which resulted in our annexation of Taiwan, and was taken by the Australians to mean that we were paving our way for a southward advance. This belief was evidently heightened when we won a decisive victory over the Russians, making the Australians so scared indeed that their fear was to crystallize into Japanphobia, at the same time fortifying themselves with an outlandish advocacy of a policy of Australia for the white races, or "White Australia."

"Their apprehensions of our country persisted even after we joined England in the World War. Even when our Navy had to labor with the British Fleet in the hunting down of those elusive German U-boats, and having brought into full play our traditional valor and sincerity, they were apparently unappreciative, which was proven by later events.

"To prove our statement, let us recall the attitude of Australia after the first World War and see how her representatives behaved at the Versailles Conference, particularly with reference to the Japanese demands. It was Mr. William Hughes, the then Australian Premier, who was prominent, bold and presumptive in his opposition to the Japanese claim of racial equality, and was otherwise instrumental for its defeat, in having it stricken out of the treaty. Again it was he who had the Conference assign to the Japanese mandate, only those islands to the north of the Equator, the Carolines and Marshalls, while Australia grabbed much more substantial German possessions to the south New Guinea.

Another Outrageous Act

"Even since then, Australia has been notorious for persisting in making capital out of her Japanphobia, which resulted in the tightening up of her immigration act in 1920. In 1938, a year after the China Affair had broken out, she put an embargo on her iron ore export to Japan, an outrageous act and most unfriendly—meeting our amity with an attitude of distrust and apprehension.

"Yet up to the time of our Axis alliance, Australia behaved after the fashion of England—not to hurt our feelings unnecessarily, at least trying to show her goodwill on the surface. But with the coming of that pact, her attitude underwent a complete change, as suddenly as that of a spurned lover.

"What she actually did was the strengthening of military preparations, thereby bringing herself closer to both England and America in her scheme of things. Otherwise she committed herself to a pact with the Powers concerned for the common use of air bases in the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and Australia. Thus by lining up the six democracies in the Pacific areas, including New Zealand, in a common cause against Japan, it is plain what part she played toward compromising our national prestige. And to cap all the too numerous hostile acts, she sent troops to Singapore last year to tie herself up decisively with the anti-Japanese encirclement movement.

"The way she acted against us must now have proved to be the source of her profound regret. She had prided herself in being a British ammunition factory. She had the brazeness to offer air bases and oiling facilities to America, from where not even the shadow of a plane or oil is coming. For what objective did she advertise her great expansion in air force and her elaborate national defense other than to hope to realize her dream of a complete subjugation of our Japanese Empire, hand in hand with her vaunted allies, whose help is never to materialize. What will be the fate of her bragged about "White Australia," which is now entirely at the mercy of our great forces?

"The unreasonableness and illogicality of the whole situation is Australia's geographical status. Her vast land consists of three million square miles with a population of 7,000,000 souls, which averages two persons to a square mile, yet it is occupied by the English who are thousands of miles away, who make up 99 per cent of the population, and in exclusion of the teeming millions of Asia. What was done wrongfully, in the past, however, will now be rectified in a justified manner.

"Last but by no means least are Australia's imperialistic acts, plainly committed against the fundamental conceptions of justice and humanity, in her time-old attempts to exterminate the aborigines who number but 20,000 at present. The world knows only too well the unholy term she used when speaking of those attempts—"native hunting," as if they were wild animals. Will she escape just retribution when our valiant forces come to occupy her vaunted land of "White Australia"?"

London Perplexed By Indian Problem As Defeats Mount

(Continued From Page 1)

self of Cripps, by entrusting him with a problem, which cannot be solved. Exhorting words addressed to India by Premier Tojo, in his speech on Thursday, are alluded to here. It was also possible that Subhas Chandra Bose would reply to the British Indian statement.

Bose Exhorts India To Throw Off Yoke

(Continued From Page 1)

May their spirits guide me in my present undertaking.

Past Services Thanked

"Lastly, let me offer my gratitude to those pioneers of the Indian National Congress, owing to whose able guidance it is now able to shoulder the responsibility of India's fight for freedom from within. To such leaders as Dada Bhai Naoroji, Surendra Nath Banerji, Lokmanya Tilak, Gokhale, Bepin Chandra Bal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Doctor Ansari, Sjt. Vithal Bhai Patel, and others, my homage is due. May they from the other world, shower their blessings upon me in my present undertaking, which is nothing else but to make India of the Indians and Asiatics.

"I also pay my homage here to all the living leaders on whom the burden of guiding the destinies of India now rests.

"I further, request you, all my Indian brethren, both Hindus and Muslims, Congressmen and non-Congressmen, members of the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha and all other nationalist and political organizations, to lend me your helping hands in the accomplishment of this noble task.

"Rise up, O Indians, at home and abroad, and throw off the British yoke that, for more than a century, has deprived you of true nationhood."

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

In observation of "Heldengedenktag" (memorial day of the heroes fallen in the war), a Protestant service will be conducted by Pfarrer Theodor Jaeckel, at the German Church, Nakaroku-Bancho 2-Chome, Kojimachi-ku, from 10 a.m. Sunday.

Under the agreement regarding the exchanging of radio programs regularly between Italy and Japan, which was signed December 18, last year, a periodical monthly exchange program will be broadcast from Italy and transmitted over all Japanese stations, about 10:10 p.m. today (Tokyo time). The Naval Attache of the Japanese Embassy in Rome, Captain Toyo Mitsunobu, will open the program with a talk. Italian folksongs will be sung by the Italian Broadcasting Chorus, accompanied by the Torino Civic Broadcasting Orchestra.

The Argentine Government has closed the Argentine Honorary Consulate in Osaka and the Argentine Honorary Vice-Consulate in Nagoya and has terminated the positions of Eizo Nakamura as Argentine Honorary Consul in Osaka, and of Mampei Abe as Argentine Honorary Vice-Consul in Nagoya, it was announced by the Argentine Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo.

The establishment of the South Seas Culture and Art Association in Tokyo will be marked with a program of dances and music of the South Seas to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, 5 p.m. Sunday, with the support of the Information Department of the Army Ministry, the Navy Ministry, the Information Board, and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Performances will be given by Mitsugoro Bando, the famous Kabuki dancer; Miss Toshi Takatsu, soprano; Tokubei Hanayagi, leading his Japanese dancing school, and several other well-known artists. The program will be preceded by an inaugural ceremony in which greetings will be delivered by Lieutenant-General Rippei Ogisu, chairman of the organizing committee of the South Seas Culture and Arts Association; and others.

U.S. Offensive Plan Shown Only Bluff

(Continued from Page 1)

because the Americans have no confidence of fighting a duel with the Japanese Fleet. Even Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and concurrently, Chief of the Naval Operations, declared that the American Navy lacks arms in prosecuting a positive strategy.

The President himself, in the course of his radio address, stressed that the prerequisite is to manufacture arms and munitions for it is hardly possible to fight a war without arms.

On the other hand, the report went on, another grave problem is confronting the United States and that is, the shortage of shipping space. Due to insufficient maritime transportation facilities, the supply of sugar from Hawaii has practically ceased with the result that the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refinery has been obliged to close down its plant.

Dearth of gasoline is also prevalent, and it was only recently that the stock of petrol in New York was reduced to a quantity sufficient only to meet a few days' demand. Now the whole of the United States is panic-stricken over a rumor that the supply of coffee will cease in the near future.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the aggregate tonnage of merchantmen available in the United States was approximately 10,000,000 tons, of which five to six millions tons were available for deep-sea transportation, but since December 8, 1941, over one million tons of shipping has been sent to the bottom.

According to an announcement recently made public, the wholesale and retail commodity prices of 889 categories of articles saw an advance of 5 and 9 per cent respectively between July last year and January this year.

Domestic Conditions Bad

The advances in foodstuff and agricultural products are still greater and though the wave of walk-outs has somewhat settled down, it is inevitable that the condition will aggravate with the increasing inflation and successive defeats.

It is to be particularly noted that the activities of the Red elements, since the American collaboration with the Soviet Union, are slowly being unmasked.

In the political field, the report disclosed, a reshuffle in the personnel is unavoidable though the resignation of President Roosevelt is unthinkable, at least for the time being.

Mr. Willkie, as stated before, is maneuvering for the position of Colonel Frank Knox while the relation between Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, and Colonel Knox is fast deteriorating.

On the other hand, Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, is likewise losing his erstwhile popularity since the rupture of the Japan-United States parleys.

In short, the correspondent declared, the policy of slowly bleeding Japan to death which was taken by the United States through economic blockade and other means is now being applied to America herself.

Now that the American Navy has been considerably weakened following the Hawaiian debacle and other sea battles, the correspondent declared the Anglo-American countries are thrown into the depth of predicament from which they are unable to force themselves out, awaiting only for the tota collapse.

Industrial Changes In Nation Explained

(Continued From Page 1)

problem of what measures must be taken in regard to medium and small-scale industrialists who have lost their positions, as well as counter-measures which were taken to supply them with new positions, Mr. Abe said.

Furthermore, Mr. Abe continued, the Government established the National Rehabilitation Depository to help those workers who were compelled to change their positions.

Also, the exemption or reduction or taxes was carried, out to lessen the burden of workers who were unemployed, Mr. Abe stated.

Another Change Needed

The Government, Mr. Abe declared, has found that in view of the development of the Greater East Asia War, another change has to be realized in medium and small-scale industries of Japan, and because this is an exceedingly important and vital problem to the nation as a whole, careful deliberations are being held among Government quarters.

Mr. Abe told his radio audience that he wanted to assure them that every possible consideration will be made for the benefit of the people and that he wished to take this opportunity to ask all who are connected in any way with medium and small-scale industries of this country to cooperate closely with the Government.

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, [illegible], 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo[illegible]"
Furikae No. Tokyo 64843.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 2770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Turkey to Boost Agriculture

Transocean

ANKARA, March 3.—All unemployed persons in Turkey will be required to help in agricultural work this spring, it is officially announced here today. In the event of refusal to comply with this new regulation, the authorities are empowered to apply the provisions of the law for the protection of national economy, under which unemployed persons are compelled to give their services.

Mentone Open to Tourists

Transocean

ROME, February 28.—The former French territory of Mentone now occupied by Italian forces, will be opened to tourists in the near future according to an official announcement made here yesterday.

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Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI